

SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 4, 1900.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.
The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. SEWELL presented a petition of sundry railway mail clerks of Camden, N. J., and a petition of sundry railway mail clerks of Passaic, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the classification of clerks in first and second class post-offices; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. PENROSE presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Scranton, Pa., and a petition of the Board of Trade of Harrisburg, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase American shipping; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of sundry railway mail clerks of Beaverfalls, Philipsburg, and Tyrone, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the classification of clerks in first and second class post-offices; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Reading, Pa., praying for the repeal of the stamp tax on proprietary medicines, perfumeries, and cosmetics; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Kittanning and Neal, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ALLISON presented the petitions of F. B. Quinlan and 249 other citizens of Greene County, A. D. Lawrence and 96 other citizens of Maquoketa, D. M. Howe and 82 other citizens of Marble Rock, W. G. Power and 101 other citizens of Mount Vernon, G. W. Logan and 20 other citizens of Elwood, J. H. Douglass and 21 other citizens of Raymond, T. H. Sheckler and 21 other citizens of Nora Springs, W. F. Giddings and 30 other citizens of Jones County, A. B. Curran and 30 other citizens of Quasqueton, and of F. H. Linn and 266 other citizens of Lime Springs, all in the State of Iowa, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the petition of Edward S. Wilson and 25 other citizens of Oregon, praying for the enactment of legislation increasing the circulation of national-bank notes; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ELKINS presented petitions of sundry citizens of Newburg, Fairview, New Cumberland, Lockhart, West Union, Greenwood, Middlebourne, Bruceton Mill, Ophelia, Snow Hill, Evansville, South Parkersburg, Wellsburg, Elk Knob, Judson, Petroleum, Albion, Zela, Kenova, Cranesville, Hazleton, Terra Alta, Harrisville, Pullman, Baden, Sistersville, Huntington, Reid, Cocks Landing, Elmwood, Waterloo, Pennsboro, Fairmont, Verador, Southside, and French Creek, all in the State of West Virginia, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MARTIN presented a petition of the legislature of Virginia, praying for the establishment of a national battlefields memorial park at or near Fredericksburg, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McBRIDE presented a petition of the Kathlamet band of Chinook Indians, of Oregon, praying for the enactment of legislation referring their claim to the Court of Claims to hear and determine their rights and those of the United States and to render a judgment with the right of appeal, as in other cases; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. SPOONER presented a memorial of M. W. Heller Post, No. 166, Grand Army of the Republic, of Rice Lake, Wis., remonstrating against the adoption of an amendment to the pension law providing for biennial examinations; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of sundry railway mail clerks of Portage, Wis., and a petition of sundry railway mail clerks of Watertown, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation for the classification of clerks in first and second class post-offices; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the petition of A. A. Pardee and 12 other druggists of Madison, Wis., praying for the repeal of the stamp tax upon proprietary medicines, perfumeries, and cosmetics; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PROCTOR presented sundry petitions of citizens of Woodstock, Pomfret, Springfield, Shoreham, Morrisville, and Enosburg, all in the State of Vermont, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ROSS presented a petition of sundry railway mail clerks of Brattleboro, Vt., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the classification of clerks in first and second class post-offices; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. THURSTON presented a petition of sundry railway mail clerks of Kearney, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the classification of clerks in first and second class post-offices; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Fredericksburg and Adjacent National Battlefields Park Association of Virginia, praying for the establishment of a national battlefields memorial park at or near Fredericksburg, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. COCKRELL. I present a petition signed by three persons of Chillicothe, Mo., praying for the passage of House bill 4351, for the classification of clerks in first and second class post-offices in the United States. It is a stereotyped petition in printed form. I move that it be referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL. I present a resolution in regard to combinations and trusts, which was prepared by Mr. Charles Parsons, president of the State Bank of St. Louis, and one of the most eminent, patriotic, and philanthropic citizens of the State of Missouri. I move that the resolution be printed as a document and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PRITCHARD. I present a petition of the Appalachian National Park Association, praying for the establishment of a national park at some place in the southern Appalachian region. I move that the petition be printed as a document and referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. FRYE presented a memorial of the Hatters' Fur Industry of New York City, remonstrating against the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with France; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

- A bill (S. 421) for the relief of Napoleon B. Giddings;
- A bill (S. 422) for the relief of George A. Orr;
- A bill (S. 423) for the relief of Joseph W. Carmack;
- A bill (S. 424) for the relief of John S. Neet, jr.;
- A bill (S. 425) for the relief of John M. Davis;
- A bill (S. 426) for the relief of Ezra S. Havens;
- A bill (S. 427) for the relief of A. F. Fleet, superintendent of the Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Mo.;
- A bill (S. 428) for the relief of Laura S. Gillingwaters, widow of J. E. Gillingwaters;
- A bill (S. 432) for the relief of James W. Howell, late of Company H, Fifty-fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers;
- A bill (S. 433) for the relief of Richard C. Silence;
- A bill (S. 436) to correct the military record of Perry J. Knoles;
- A bill (S. 437) for the relief of Isaac McConaughay, private, Company H, Fortieth Iowa Infantry Volunteers;
- A bill (S. 438) for the correction of the military record of James M. Crabtree; and
- A bill (S. 439) for the correction of the military record of John R. Leonard.

Mr. McBRIDE, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 359) to extend the privilege of immediate transportation of dutiable goods to the port of Astoria, Oreg., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom the subject was referred, submitted a report, accompanied by a joint resolution (S. R. 51) recognizing the gallantry of Frank H. Newcomb, commanding the revenue cutter *Hudson*, of his officers and men; also retiring Capt. Daniel B. Hodgson, of the Revenue-Cutter Service, for efficient and meritorious services in command of the cutter *Hugh McCulloch* at Manila; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. ELKINS, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 730) to extend the laws relating to commerce, navigation, and merchant seamen over the island of Puerto Rico ceded to the United States, reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 729) to extend the laws relating to commerce, navigation, and merchant seamen over the Hawaiian Islands ceded to the United States, reported it without amendment.

Mr. ELKINS. I wish to state that these reports were made

after conference with members of the Committee on Relations with Cuba and the Committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bills will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. TURNER, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 24) recognizing the able and gallant services of Capt. Francis Tuttle, Revenue-Cutter Service, his officers and men of the *Bear*; also the heroic services of Lieuts. David H. Jarvis, Ellsworth P. Bertholf, and Dr. Samuel J. Call, composing the overland expedition to Point Barrow, Arctic Ocean, for the relief of imperiled whalers, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. CULLOM. I am directed by the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the bill (S. 222) to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii, to report it with amendments.

I desire to give notice that at the very first opportunity I can get I wish to call up the bill for consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 733) concerning the boarding of vessels, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. HAWLEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 6) for the relief of James H. Latham, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

REGENT OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Mr. WETMORE, from the Committee on the Library, to whom the subject was referred, reported a joint resolution (S. R. 52) to fill a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Let the joint resolution be read at length.

The joint resolution was read the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than members of Congress, caused by the death of William Preston Johnston, of Louisiana, shall be filled by the appointment of Richard Olney, a resident of Massachusetts.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. As there is to be a meeting soon of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, if there is no objection I should like to have the joint resolution put on its passage, in order that the Regent appointed may be present at the annual meeting.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

IMPROVEMENT OF LEMON CREEK, NEW YORK.

Mr. DEPEW, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution submitted by Mr. PLATT of New York December 20, 1899, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to submit a report of the survey and estimate for the improvement of Lemon Creek, Richmond County (Staten Island), N. Y., in the construction of a training dike at the outlet into Princess Bay, and the extension of the present dredged channel a farther distance of 1,000 feet.

INTEROCEANIC CANALS.

Mr. MORGAN. From the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, which was instructed by a resolution of the Senate, December 18, 1899, to report to the Senate the sources of information in print in regard to the Nicaragua and other interoceanic canals, I submit a statement and the literature that was called for by the resolution.

I move that the report and the memorandum be printed together and that 200 copies in addition to the usual number for the Senate be printed and bound in paper for the use of the Congressional Library. The 200 copies will not cost \$20 and are therefore within the rule, so that the motion will not have to go to the Committee on Printing.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2089) to correct the military record of Henry Dimler;
A bill (S. 2090) to correct the military record of David Sides;
A bill (S. 2091) to correct the military record of John Brinninger;

A bill (S. 2092) to correct the military record of Josiah T. Postelthwait;

A bill (S. 2093) to correct the military record of John P. Leitzel;

A bill (S. 2094) to correct the military record of Isaac A. Kase;

A bill (S. 2095) to correct the military record of Jacob Olmstead;

A bill (S. 2096) to correct the military record of William E. Russell (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2097) directing the muster of David S. Sink as a private of Company H, Eleventh Regiment Virginia (West Virginia) Infantry Volunteers.

Mr. McMILLAN (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2098) to prevent cruelty to certain animals in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 2099) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a Court of Private Land Claims, and to provide for the settlement of private land claims in certain States and Territories;" which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CLAY introduced a bill (S. 2100) granting a pension to Annie E. Brumby; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. ALLISON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2101) granting an increase of pension to George E. Scott;

A bill (S. 2102) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Reed;

A bill (S. 2103) granting an increase of pension to Charles G. Lewis;

A bill (S. 2104) granting an increase of pension to William L. Aten;

A bill (S. 2105) granting a pension to Amos O. Rowley;

A bill (S. 2106) granting a pension to Mrs. Anna Stella Long;

A bill (S. 2107) granting a pension to James Brown;

A bill (S. 2108) granting an increase of pension to Robert Balsking;

A bill (S. 2109) granting an increase of pension to C. W. Fuller; and

A bill (S. 2110) to restore John R. McCoy to the pension roll.

Mr. PLATT of New York introduced a bill (S. 2111) for the relief of Ira Doane; which was read twice by its title, and, with an accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FOSTER introduced a bill (S. 2112) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the salaries of the deputy collectors of customs at the supports Tacoma and Seattle, in the State of Washington, and repealing all laws inconsistent therewith; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 2113) for the relief of Samuel Tomlinson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced a bill (S. 2114) to constitute Manchester, Conn., a port of delivery; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ELKINS introduced a bill (S. 2115) to divide the State of West Virginia into two judicial districts; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2116) to provide for the keeping of indexes of petitions in bankruptcy, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2117) to authorize the purchase of certain lands in the district of Alaska; which was read twice by its title, and, with an accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2118) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Hinton, in the State of West Virginia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2119) for the relief of Robert W. Renick;

A bill (S. 2120) for the relief of James W. Johnstone, administrator of Samuel McClung, deceased, late of Greenbrier County, W. Va., or his legal representative;

A bill (S. 2121) for the relief of Elizabeth Muhleman, widow, and the heirs at law of Samuel A. Muhleman, deceased;

A bill (S. 2122) for the relief of William J. Knott, executor of estate of Samuel Knott, deceased;

A bill (S. 2123) for the relief of John Viands;

A bill (S. 2124) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Martinsburg, W. Va.;

A bill (S. 2125) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Webster, W. Va.

A bill (S. 2126) for the relief of the trustees of Trinity Episcopal Church, of Martinsburg, W. Va.;

A bill (S. 2127) for the relief of the trustees of Tuscarora Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Martinsburg, W. Va.;

A bill (S. 2128) for the relief of the trustees of the Baptist Church of Guyandotte, W. Va.;

A bill (S. 2129) for the relief of John P. Fox;

A bill (S. 2130) for the relief of the heirs of John W. Warwick;

A bill (S. 2131) for the relief of John Burns; and

A bill (S. 2132) for the relief of William J. White.

Mr. ELKINS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2133) granting a pension to George W. Johnson;

A bill (S. 2134) granting a pension to Isaac D. Winters;

A bill (S. 2135) granting a pension to D. B. Clark;

A bill (S. 2136) granting a pension to I. W. Allen; and

A bill (S. 2137) granting a pension to Adolphus P. Clark.

Mr. ELKINS introduced a bill (S. 2138) to prescribe the number of chaplains in the Regular and Volunteer Army and to fix their pay and allowances; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2139) to restore Maj. Stephen R. Stafford to the active list of the Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McBRIDE introduced a bill (S. 2140) for the relief of the Kathlamet band of the Chinook Indians, of the State of Oregon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2141) granting an increase of pension to Jesse W. Rigby; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WELLINGTON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2142) for the relief of Anna Whitney Tarbell;

A bill (S. 2143) for the relief of William A. Wroe;

A bill (S. 2144) for the relief of Mrs. Julia Barnett;

A bill (S. 2145) for the relief of Joseph Prather;

A bill (S. 2146) for the relief of Jacob Bool, administrator of the estate of Mary C. Kleindienst, deceased (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2147) for the relief of Mrs. Celia Ford.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2148) granting a pension to Robert H. Brown;

A bill (S. 2149) granting a pension to Isaac A. Chandler;

A bill (S. 2150) granting an increase of pension to James A. Ludington; and

A bill (S. 2151) granting an increase of pension to Hugh L. English.

Mr. SPOONER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2152) granting a pension to Olive W. Lay;

A bill (S. 2153) granting an increase of pension to Jesse N. Dawley (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2154) granting an increase of pension to William A. Owens.

Mr. SPOONER introduced a bill (S. 2155) authorizing the purchase of a site for a building for the accommodation of the Supreme Court of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. WOLCOTT introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2156) granting an increase of pension to Christian White;

A bill (S. 2157) granting an increase of pension to Robert J. Miller;

A bill (S. 2158) granting a pension to Joseph B. Presdee; and

A bill (S. 2159) granting an increase of pension to Ernst Pitschner.

Mr. WOLCOTT introduced a bill (S. 2160) to amend sections 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, and 2352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. THURSTON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2161) granting a pension to Eli F. Chittenden (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2162) granting a pension to Rev. Warren Cochran;

A bill (S. 2163) granting a pension to Franklin Kersting;

A bill (S. 2164) granting a pension to Silas Garber;

A bill (S. 2165) granting a pension to William H. Moody;

A bill (S. 2166) granting a pension to Charles A. D. Wiswell; and

A bill (S. 2167) granting an increase of pension to Franklin C. Plantz.

Mr. THURSTON introduced a bill (S. 2168) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of George W. Witting; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2169) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Joshua B. Webster; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2170) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the record of Thomas Blackburn; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2171) to establish a branch mint of the United States at Omaha, in the State of Nebraska; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill (S. 2172) authorizing the appointment of Allen V. Reed, now a captain on the retired list of the Navy, as a commodore on the retired list of the Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CARTER introduced a bill (S. 2173) establishing the boundaries of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana, and making appropriations for purchasing improvements thereon and certain lands situated therein, for purchasing cattle, fencing the reservation, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 2174) granting an increase of pension to Mary Ellen Lauriat; which was read twice by its title, and, with an accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Commerce;

A bill (S. 2175) to restore Lieut. Samuel Howard to his proper rank (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2176) to amend an act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1899;

A bill (S. 2177) to extend the privileges of section 4216 of the Revised Statutes to the yacht *Andria* (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2178) to restore Henry D. Hall to the Revenue-Cutter Service (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. THURSTON introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 54) donating a condemned captured cannon to the Commandery in Chief of the Sons of Veterans, United States of America; which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

POLICY REGARDING THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. BEVERIDGE introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 53) defining the policy of the United States relative to the Philippine Islands; which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Let the joint resolution be read.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask for the reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was read the second time at length, as follows:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Philippine Islands are territory belonging to the United States; that it is the intention of the United States to retain them as such and to establish and maintain such governmental control throughout the archipelago as the situation may demand.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I desire that the joint resolution shall lie on the table until next Tuesday, at the expiration of the morning hour, at which time I should like to submit some remarks upon it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will lie on the table.

AMENDMENT TO URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MASON submitted an amendment, proposing to appropriate \$4,000 for the improvement of the Johnson School building, Mount Pleasant, D. C., intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

On motion of Mr. WELLINGTON, it was

Ordered, That the papers in the private claim of James S. Crawford (S. 2382), Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, no adverse report having been made in the case.

AFFAIRS IN SAMOA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Printing:

To the Senate:

In connection with Senate Document No. 51, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session, I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State, with copies of the accompaniments of the report of Hon. Bartlett Tripp, a member of the Samoan Commission on behalf of the United States of America, requested by the Senate resolution of December 15, 1899.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 4, 1900.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Printing:

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of December 20, 1899, I transmit herewith a copy of the report of the commission appointed by the President to investigate the conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain, together with a copy of all the testimony taken by said commission.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 4, 1900.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. CHANDLER. I move that when the Senate adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

MRS. B. C. LOWE.

Mr. COCKRELL. I find that the bill (S. 536) to grant a pension to Mrs. B. C. Lowe has been referred to the Committee on Pensions. I move that the Committee on Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the bill in order that it may be indefinitely postponed, as a similar bill became a law at the last session.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

GEORGE W. COTNER.

Mr. COCKRELL. I make a similar motion in regard to the bill (S. 535) for the relief of George W. Cotner, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions. I am advised that Mr. Cotner is now dead, and as no right descends to his heirs I move that the Committee on Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

On motion of Mr. COCKRELL, and by unanimous consent, the vacancy upon the Committee on the Census was filled by the appointment of Mr. CULBERSON.

Mr. HOAR was, on his own motion, relieved from further service on the Select Committee to provide for the Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of Washington, D. C.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S REPORT.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I offer a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to send to the Senate a copy of Admiral Dewey's report of April 13, 1898, or about that date, in which the Admiral says he can take Manila at any time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. SPOONER. Let it go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made, and the resolution goes over under the rule.

Mr. TILLMAN. I ask for the immediate consideration of the resolution I send to the desk.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Mr. President, did you say that the resolution I offered went over under objection?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It went over under objection.

Mr. PETTIGREW. By whom was the objection made? I did not hear any Senator address the Chair and make an objection to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. SPOONER. The Senator from South Dakota can hear the objection now, if he wishes to make a technical point upon the matter.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I simply wanted the record kept straight; that was all.

INDIAN TRUST FUND HELD BY SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. TILLMAN submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to report to the Senate of the United States the amount that will be due the United States on June 30, 1901, by the State of South Carolina upon the coupon bonds of said State held by him as the custodian of the Indian trust fund under an act entitled "An act transferring the custody of certain Indian trust funds," and approved June 10, 1876, and what steps have been taken to have the State pay the same.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CLAIMS.

Mr. TILLMAN submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to examine the account between the United States and the State of South Carolina, growing out of the claim for moneys expended by said State for military purposes in the war of 1812 with Great Britain, applying upon such examination, in the computation of interest and settlement, the provisions and principles of the twelfth section of the act of March 3, 1857, entitled "An act making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1858," and to report to the Senate of the United States the amount, if any, that will be due the State of South Carolina on June 30, 1901, after the account has been adjusted on such basis of settlement.

STATISTICS RELATIVE TO CRIME.

Mr. HOAR (by request) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 4,500 copies of the report transmitted by the Secretary of State of the Commissioner for the United States on the International Prison Commission on "Crimes, misdemeanors, and penalties" in the United States, of which 1,000 shall be for the use of the Senate, 2,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and 1,500 for distribution by the Department of State.

PAYMENT OF WITNESSES.

Mr. HOAR. I submit a resolution, for which I ask immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the rule for paying witnesses summoned to appear before the Senate or any of its committees shall be as follows: For each day a witness shall attend, \$3, and \$3 for each day spent in traveling to or from the place of examination by the usual route. A witness shall also be entitled to be reimbursed his necessary expenses for traveling to and from the place of examination, in no case to exceed the sum of 7 cents a mile for the distance by him actually traveled for the purpose of appearing as a witness.

Mr. HOAR. That is rather an important resolution, and I would not ordinarily ask for its passage without reference to a committee, but it is quite material, in view of some investigations which are to be begun very soon, that this change should be made; and I think if I may be allowed to make a brief statement every Senator will see the propriety of it.

At present the rule allows to witnesses \$3 a day while they are in attendance and 7 cents a mile each way. In point of fact, when coming from distant parts of the country it gives a great profit to the witnesses. There are many cases where a witness's whole traveling expenses would not amount to more than \$75 or \$100, and the witness gets \$250 or \$275.

I suppose the ground on which the Senate acts, as all other legislative bodies, in prescribing these rules is that the witness shall not make a profit out of the matter, but shall be paid his actual expense. The duty of traveling and appearing is a duty which, like jury duty, every citizen owes at some time, and he is not to be paid a profitable salary for it.

This proposed rule gives the witness \$3 a day, which is supposed to be an ordinary and average price for board, during the whole time he is traveling and the whole time he is attending here. Then it allows (which of course would be certified by the President of the Senate if the proceeding is before the Senate or by the chairman of the committee where it is before a committee) his actual necessary traveling expenses, whatever they are, not to exceed 7 cents a mile.

I hope the resolution may be adopted without a reference.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution proposes to amend a rule, an order of the Senate, does it not?

Mr. HOAR. I beg the Chair's pardon; it is a standing order. In the edition of the rules prepared by the learned occupant of the chair it appears under the caption "Standing orders of the Senate not embraced in the rules," and it has never been considered that an amendment of the standing orders has to be adopted like an amendment of the rules.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

ASSISTANT CLERK TO COMMITTEE.

Mr. McMILLAN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be, and it is hereby, authorized to employ an assistant clerk, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$1,440 per annum during the Fifty-sixth Congress.

REPORT ON REINDEER IN ALASKA.

Mr. TELLER submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to transmit to the Senate the report of Dr. Sheldon Jackson upon "The introduction of domestic reindeer into the district of Alaska" for 1899.

NEW YORK BANK TRANSACTIONS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further concurrent or other resolutions, the Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. ALLEN, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate complete and literal copies of all letters, communications, agreements, papers, and documents between the Treasury Department of the Government of the United States and the National City Bank and the Hanover National Bank, of the city of New York, or either or both of them, since the 4th day of March, A. D. 1897, in any manner respecting the deposit of public funds, bonds, and revenues of the Government of the United States with said bank or banks, and inform the Senate respecting any other relation or relations now or heretofore existing between the Government of the United States and the said bank or banks, and the amount of money, bonds, public funds, and revenues, respectively, deposited in said bank or banks by the Government of the United States, the reasons therefor, and whether said bank or banks have paid the Government of the United States any interest on said deposit or deposits, and if so, how much interest, and the length of time the money, public funds, bonds, and revenues of the Government of the United States were held on deposit by said bank or banks, and whether said money, public funds, bonds, and revenues, or any portion thereof, were loaned to other banks, corporations, or persons, giving their names and addresses, respectively, and if so, the amount and dates thereof, respectively.

And the Secretary of the Treasury is further directed to inform the Senate what compensation has been paid to said bank or banks, directly or indirectly, by the Government of the United States for the custody, handling, and disbursement of said money, public funds, bonds, and revenues of the Government of the United States, and give to the Senate all other information in any manner pertaining to said transaction or transactions.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, in deference to the suggestions of several Senators, I desire to modify the resolution by striking out the words "complete and literal," before the word "copies," in line 3; so as to read:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate copies of all letters, communications, etc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nebraska modifies the resolution heretofore submitted by him. The question now is on agreeing to the resolution as modified.

The resolution as modified was agreed to.

AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day; which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. PETTIGREW, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate whether General Torres, one of the officers of the Philippine army, came to General Otis with a flag of truce on February 5, 1899, the day after the fighting commenced between our forces and those of the Filipinos, and stated to General Otis that General Aguinaldo declared that fighting had been begun accidentally and was not authorized by him, and that Aguinaldo wished to have it stopped, and that to bring about a conclusion of hostilities he proposed the establishment of a neutral zone between the two armies of a width that would be agreeable to General Otis, so that during the peace negotiations there might be no further danger of conflict between the two armies, and whether General Otis replied that fighting having once begun must go on to the grim end. Was General Otis directed by the Secretary of War to make such an answer? Did General Otis telegraph the Secretary of War on February 9, 1899, as follows: "Aguinaldo now applies for a cessation of hostilities and conference. Have declined to answer." And did General Otis afterwards reply? Was he directed by the Secretary of War to reply; and what answer, if any, did he or the Secretary of War make to the application to cease fighting?

Mr. PETTIGREW. One or two Senators have expressed a desire to speak upon the resolution, and, as it is to be discussed, I ask that it lie over, without prejudice, until the next meeting of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without going to the Calendar?

Mr. PETTIGREW. Yes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Dakota asks that the resolution may lie over until the next day's session of the Senate, retaining its place. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I ask the leave of the Senate to make a brief statement, not exactly a personal explanation, but in the nature of a personal explanation. It will take but two or three minutes, and I think it will be a matter which will probably relieve all Senators.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts? The Chair hears none, and the Senator will proceed.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I receive in my mail daily a good many letters—and I dare say the same is true of all members of the Senate—appealing to me with great earnestness to vote to deny a seat in the Senate to a gentleman from Pennsylvania who claims a seat by reason of an appointment made in the recess of the legislature by the governor of that State. Some of the writers of these letters are Quakers, members of the Society of Friends; others are evidently very philanthropic persons; and I am to assume that they are very good judges of character, because their letters are full of personal compliments to myself [laughter], and I dare say the same is true of the letters received by other Senators. The proposition, however, is that I must vote—and they are surprised at my having any doubt about it—to deny a seat in this body to the gentleman who claims it under an appointment on the ground of certain charges that they make against him in regard to his personal character and fitness for the office.

A good many years ago I investigated the question of the right of the governor of a State to appoint, and I suppose I have made eight or ten elaborate speeches during the last fifteen years in favor of the proposition that whenever during the recess of the legislature of a State, there was a vacant seat in the representation of that State in the Senate, the governor had the right to fill it, and I have made three or four reports in favor of that proposition.

The Senate is the body, the court, the judge of the election of Senators. I am one of the sworn judges, and what these worthy gentlemen are asking me to do is, in substance, to stuff the ballot box and make a false return in my capacity as a sworn judge of elections because they think the governor of a State ought to have appointed somebody else.

That is the attitude which these worthy gentlemen are taking, and I see that some newspapers of wide circulation in my own State and a good many in the State affected take the same view of the case. Of course the same principle would require Senators, if the legislature should elect this gentleman or some other against whom such charges can be maintained, to deny him a seat when the legislature has elected him. If the governor has no right to appoint or the legislature has no right to elect, then of course we do not admit the claimant. But if the governor have the right to appoint or the legislature have the right to elect, and we declare that they have not appointed him or have not elected him when they have, we are doing exactly what is done by ballot-box stuffers and election judges who make false returns.

I hope this little statement of mine regarding such communications—in which I am sure every member of this body without exception will concur—will answer as a reply to the great batch of letters I am getting on this subject.

PROPOSED PRINTING OF AN ADDRESS.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Mr. President, I wish to have the paper which I send to the desk printed as a document, and I ask unanimous consent that that may be done. It is a speech delivered by the Hon. Carl Schurz on October 17, 1899, on the policy of imperialism.

Mr. HAWLEY. There was so much confusion in the Chamber that I could not hear the request.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Dakota asks that the speech which he has sent to the desk may be printed as a document.

Mr. CHANDLER. Let the title of it be stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will state the title.

The SECRETARY. "Address by the Hon. Carl Schurz, delivered October 17, 1899, on the subject of the policy of imperialism."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Dakota for printing the address as a document?

Mr. CARTER. I object to the printing of this class of matter.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is objection.

SECOND HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Calendar under Rule VIII is now in order.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 762) granting settlers the right to make second homestead entries.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Dakota asks unanimous consent for the consideration at this time of the bill named by him. Is there objection?

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the bill be read at length for information subject to objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be read.
The Secretary read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any person who, prior to the passage of this act having made a homestead entry, but for any cause lost or forfeited the same or for any reason failed to perfect or secure title in fee simple to the land embraced therein, or who, having perfected or secured such title, did so by what is known as the commutation of his homestead entry under section 2301, United States Revised Statutes, may make a homestead entry of not exceeding one quarter section of any of the public lands in any State or Territory subject to such entry.

SEC. 2. That any person desiring to make another entry under this act will be required to make affidavit, to be transmitted with the other filing papers now required by law, giving the description of the tract formerly entered, date and number of entry, and name of the land office where made, or other sufficient data to admit of readily identifying it on the official records.

SEC. 3. That on the proper showing being made by any qualified applicant under this act, to the satisfaction of the register and receiver, that his former entry has been lost or forfeited for any cause, and that he has not perfected or secured title thereto under the homestead law, or who, having perfected title thereto, did so under section 2301 of the United States Revised Statutes, and having all other proper qualifications of a homestead entryman, the register and receiver will, without further showing, on payment of the usual fees and commissions, allow his said application and make his entry of record.

Mr. COCKRELL. When was the bill introduced?

Mr. PETTIGREW. I will say, if the Senator will listen to me a moment, that the bill was introduced at the present session of Congress and has been reported back unanimously from the Committee on Public Lands. It is identically the same bill which was reported and passed last year.

Mr. COCKRELL. When was it reported?

Mr. PETTIGREW. Several days ago.

Mr. COCKRELL. I can not find it on the Calendar.

Mr. PETTIGREW. It was reported December 18 and is No. 7 on the first page of the Calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COCKRELL. I reserve the right to object until I hear an explanation.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Where persons have lost their homestead rights the bill simply permits the taking of a second entry. It was unanimously reported last year and passed the Senate without objection. This year the bill has the unanimous support of the Committee on Public Lands. I think it is carefully guarded in every particular.

Mr. COCKRELL. What action has been taken by the Interior Department regarding the bill?

Mr. PETTIGREW. I can not tell the Senator. I do not remember whether or not the bill was referred to the Interior Department. It simply allows, where a man has not secured title to a homestead without paying for it, the right to take another 160 acres—nothing more.

Mr. COCKRELL. In the report made by the Senator from South Dakota I find a communication from the Secretary of the Interior and one from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which I supposed the Senator had read.

Mr. PETTIGREW. That was in last year's report, and I had forgotten that those officers had made a report on the subject.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let those communications be read.

Mr. SPOONER. Were the reports unfavorable?

Mr. PETTIGREW. I do not know.

Mr. COCKRELL. I do not know. I have not had time to examine them. They are not very long, and I ask that they may be read.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Those communications were on the bill reported last year, and not on the one reported this year.

Mr. COCKRELL. I do not know whether those communications were made last year or not. The report was made last year, but it was at this session of Congress. The bill was reported December 18, 1899.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Yes; adopting last year's report. I have not this year read the letters from the Interior Department, and do not know what they contain. I know, however, that the committee was unanimous in regard to the bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the communications to which I have referred be read for information.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The communications referred to by the Senator from Missouri will be read, if there be no objection.

The Secretary read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 9, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office on S. B. 364, "granting settlers the right to make second homestead entries."

The objections made by the Commissioner to the bill are that it allows a second entry where the first entry was lost or forfeited for any cause, and that such a provision would open the door for speculative entries and subvert the purpose of the homestead law; also, that the bill should be made to operate prospectively as well as retrospectively, and that persons who, in the future, through adverse or uncontrollable circumstances and through no fault of their own, are compelled to abandon their entries, should be allowed

to make a second entry as well as those who, prior to the passage of said bill, for similar reasons, were compelled to abandon their homestead entries, I concur in the Commissioner's conclusions.

Very respectfully,

HON. R. F. PETTIGREW,
Chairman Senate Committee on Public Lands.

C. N. BLISS, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 8, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt, by Departmental reference, under date of March 30, 1897, for report in duplicate and return of papers of Senate bill No. 364, granting settlers the right to make second homestead entries, which has been referred to the Department by the Senate Committee on Public Lands, with request for its views thereon.

The purpose of this bill is to remove the disqualification of persons who, prior to the passage of the act, had made a homestead entry, but who, for any cause, lost or forfeited the same or for any reason failed to perfect or secure title in fee simple to the land embraced in their entry, except by purchasing the same under what is known as the commutation provision of the homestead law.

The act is practically an extension of the privilege conferred by the second section of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 854), except as to that provision of the bill now under consideration which makes subject to its provisions all homestead entries which have been perfected under the commutation clause of the homestead law.

Such a provision, however, was embodied in the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 1004), providing for the disposal of the Seminole lands in the Territory of Oklahoma; also in the act of February 13, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 759), providing for the disposal of lands in Oklahoma acquired by agreement with the Sac and Fox Indians; also in the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1043), providing for the disposal of the lands in Montana ceded by the Crow Indians; and in the act of March 3, 1893, providing for the disposal of the Kickapoo lands in Oklahoma—all of which provided that any person who having attempted to, but from any cause failed to, acquire a title in fee under the homestead law, or who made entry under what is known as the commutation provision of the homestead law, shall be qualified to make homestead entry of said land.

The act of September 29, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 496), restoring to settlement forfeited railroad lands, also contained the provision that "any person who has not heretofore had the benefit of the homestead or preemption laws, or who has from any cause failed to perfect the title to a tract of land heretofore entered by him under either of said laws, may make a second homestead entry under the provisions of this act."

The act of December 20, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 599), amending section 3 of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 854), permitted any settler who had theretofore forfeited his or her entry by reason of being unable from a total or partial destruction of crops, sickness, or other unavoidable casualty to secure a support for himself, herself, or those dependent upon him or her, to make entry of not to exceed a quarter section on any public lands subject to entry under the homestead law and to perfect title to the same under the same conditions in every respect as if he had not made a former entry.

It will be thus seen that Congress has from time to time passed special laws relieving against the disqualification of homestead settlers who had failed to perfect their entries, but all of said laws either have reference to a particular locality or are intended to operate retrospectively and not prospectively.

If the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 854), as amended by the act of December 29, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 599), was so amended as to be general in its application and to operate prospectively, it would, in my judgment, be sufficient to grant relief in all meritorious cases, inasmuch as it would be left largely to the discretion of the Department to determine whether the causes of abandonment were sufficient to enable the entryman to make a second entry and thus to prevent voluntary abandonment prompted by purely speculative motives.

The bill under consideration is, in my opinion, objectionable for the reason that by allowing a second entry where the first entry was lost or forfeited for any cause would open the door to speculative entries and subvert the purpose of the homestead law.

If it is deemed advisable by Congress that the bill should become a law, I would suggest that it be made to operate prospectively as well as retroactively, as no reason appears why those who in the future may, from similar causes, fail to perfect entry to their homesteads should not receive the same relief as those who have in the past forfeited their entries.

Very respectfully,

BINGER HERMANN,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. It seems the matter has received attention. The criticism made by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office was as to the possibility of speculative entries. I confess very frankly that I can not well see how such speculative entries can be made. Neither the Secretary of the Interior nor the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the communications which have been read explains how advantage can be taken of the provisions of this bill by speculative entries or how they can result in speculative entries.

The bill should be amended in one particular—that is, it should be made to apply to the future as well as to the past, thus making a general rule. That was recommended, but I do not see that it is in the bill.

Mr. PETTIGREW. The committee discussed that matter and thought it unwise to have the provisions of the bill relate to cases in the future. We could see no chance to practice fraud as to those cases already in existence, but we feared that there might be some advantage taken if parties could contemplate the taking of an entry, its abandonment, and then the taking of another entry. Therefore we did not frame the bill so as to comply with the recommendation of the Department, and I think for the reason I have stated.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

VOID PUBLIC-LAND ENTRIES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Calendar under Rule VIII is in order. The first bill on the Calendar will be stated.

The bill (S. 886) to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain settlers on public lands and to provide for the repayment of certain fees, purchase money, and commissions paid on void entries of public lands" was announced as first in order.

Mr. BERRY. I was absent from the Chamber for a moment and did not catch exactly what that bill is. I should like to ask the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McBRIDE] if that is the bill which came from the Committee on Public Lands in regard to refunding money to those who paid \$2.50 an acre for lands where a railroad was not built?

Mr. McBRIDE. That is the bill, Mr. President.

Mr. BERRY. Is the Senator trying to have that bill passed this morning?

Mr. McBRIDE. I did not call up the bill, but it came up regularly this morning on the Calendar. I should, however, be very glad if the Senate would consider it and pass it this morning.

Mr. BERRY. I do not think it is a bill that should pass very quickly. It will require some discussion. I did not expect it to come up this morning, and I would rather it should go over, if the Senator is willing.

Mr. McBRIDE. I have no objection to the bill going over, if it is understood that it shall retain its place on the Calendar.

Mr. BERRY. I have no objection to that understanding.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill goes over, retaining its place.

ACCOUNTS WITH PUBLIC-LAND STATES.

The bill (S. 764) fixing times when, regulating the manner in which, and declaring the character of the accounts between the United States and the several public-land States relative to the net proceeds of the sales and other disposition of the public lands made and to be made therein by the United States, which shall hereafter be stated and certified to the Treasury Department for payment, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, in line 20, section 2, after the word "cash," to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That where the Government has once paid the 5 per cent on lands within the Indian allotments or Indian reservations, that no further or other payment shall be made or liability exist from the United States in case said lands thereafter become a part of the public domain.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLEN. I should like to ask the Senator having the bill in charge why California is specified and other States are not specified?

Mr. PETTIGREW. I will say to the Senator from Nebraska that I think California was excluded from the existing law, which applies to all the other States. That is the reason why California is specially designated. The bill as it stands now applies to all public-land States. I understand that the existing law in regard to the 5 per cent does not apply to California. The State has never had the benefit of it. This makes the existing law apply to California as it applies to all the other States. There was some clause in regard to the admission of California which left out that provision.

Mr. ALLEN. Is any other State in that position?

Mr. PETTIGREW. No, sir; California is the only State.

Mr. COCKRELL. I should like to ask the Senator from South Dakota what amount is involved in the bill. The page in charge of my records here has not put this bill in with the others and therefore it has now come into my hands for the first time. As I understand the bill, it will give to the land States, or the particular States designated, 5 per cent not only upon the lands that were sold for cash, but also upon all lands that were disposed of by bounty land laws, warrant applications, and also grants to railroads, grants to canals, and the Indian reservations. In other words, it will practically make the United States pay 5 per cent of the net proceeds, estimated at \$1.25, upon all the lands in the respective States named. Now, is not that the effect of the bill?

Mr. PETTIGREW. Mr. President, a portion of the statement of the Senator from Missouri is correct and a portion is not correct. The bill provides that 5 per cent shall be paid upon existing Indian reservations and Indian allotments and bounty land warrants, but not on land grants to any corporation whatever. It does not embrace land grants to any railroad, canal, or other corporation. The bill simply extends to the public-land States the provisions of the law passed, I think, in 1854 in regard to Mississippi, which provides that the Government shall pay the 5 per cent upon permanent Indian reservations and also upon lands entered by military bounty land warrants. That law applied to all the public-land States then in the Union. But it has been

held by the Department—and I think it is questionable whether their holding is or is not correct—that it did not apply to States admitted thereafter, and this bill extends the provisions of that law to the States admitted after that time.

This is a just measure. It has been reported to the Senate by the Committee on Public Lands many times, and from the best estimate I can make there will be taken about \$12,000,000 out of the Treasury under its operations, but the amount will be distributed over several years of time. Some persons have made the amount more than that, but from the best estimate I can make I do not think the sum will be over \$12,000,000, and only a small portion of that amount the first year.

Mr. COCKRELL. I find that probably, although I am not certain, the provisions of the pending bill are not quite so comprehensive as I supposed. Section 2 says:

That said accounts so stated shall include, embrace, and apply to all of said lands heretofore or which hereafter may be sold, located, or disposed of by the United States for cash or bounty land warrants, or land scrip, or certificates of any kind, or agricultural college scrip, and to all lands allotted to Indians in severalty, except from taxation.

That evidently ought to be "exempt," although it does not amount to anything. I call the attention of the Senator from South Dakota to that point. On page 2, line 14, where the word "except" appears, should it not be "exempt?"

Mr. PETTIGREW. It should be "exempt."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It should be "exempt."

Mr. COCKRELL. The section continues:

And shall include all former and existing Indian, military, or other reservations in said States.

Evidently the word "except" there ought to be "exempt," and I move—

Mr. PETTIGREW. It should be corrected so as to read "exempt."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, that will be corrected by the clerks.

Mr. COCKRELL. The first section says that the Department shall submit—

Statements of the accounts between the United States and each of the several public-land States, including California, for 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands in each of said States which have been heretofore or may hereafter be made by the United States and not already paid by the United States to said States, and upon such statements of accounts by the Secretary of the Interior he shall thereupon supervise, correct, and certify such statements of accounts to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment.

The only clause that would embrace lands granted to corporations and all that would be "or bounty land warrants, or land scrip, or certificates of any kind." I do not presume that certificates have ever been issued in former times to any of the railroad corporations to which grants have been made or to any of the canals.

Mr. PETTIGREW. No, I think we issued the patents direct; but I shall not object at all to an amendment which shall provide that the provisions of the bill shall not apply to lands granted in aid of the construction of railroads, wagon roads, or canals.

Mr. CARTER. No certificate has ever been issued in any land-grant case. The proceeding consists in the filing of certain lists of selections made by the land-grant company. These lists or selections when made become the basis upon which patents subsequently issue from the Government to the land-grant company. In the meantime no certificate or other evidence of title is issued by the General Government, except the patent itself.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. President, this is a very important bill; it involves a large amount of money. If I remember correctly, an estimate was made by Commissioner Lamoreux during the Fifty-fourth Congress that it would cost not less than twelve or fourteen million dollars. I do not think that will cover the cost of it. I think it will amount to eighteen or twenty million dollars; perhaps more than that, if the bill becomes a law.

The proposition to pay 5 per cent on lands which were disposed of by military land warrants and bounties has been pending in Congress for a great many years. It had been discussed and I think a bill for that purpose had been defeated in the Senate before I became a member of it. This bill goes far beyond that. It proposes not only to give 5 per cent on all the lands disposed of by military land warrants, but to give 5 per cent upon all Indian reservations, those which have been disposed of as well as those Indian reservations still existing. I think, Mr. President, that the bill ought not to pass.

Unless the bill has been amended since it was before the committee, it provides for 5 per cent upon existing Indian reservations; and when the Indian title may be extinguished those lands will become subject to homestead entry and the Government will receive from them no money whatever. If you pay 5 per cent on that class of lands, then I can see no reason why 5 per cent should not be paid upon all lands which have been taken by homestead entry, and that, instead of twenty millions, would cost hundreds of millions. Without at length debating this bill, it seems to me for the Government now to undertake to give 5 per cent

to those States on all Indian reservations—those heretofore disposed of and the lands not disposed of—and on all military land entries would be an injustice, and it would take money from the Treasury which the Government ought not to put out.

These are my views in regard to the bill. I stated them to the committee before the bill was reported and gave notice to the Senator from South Dakota that I could not support it. That I believe is about all that I care to state in regard to it. I think the bill ought not to pass.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move to insert after the word "States," in line 16, section 2:

But shall not include any land granted, donated, or in any manner transferred to any railroad, wagon road, or canal, or to any State, corporation, or association.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I have no objection to the amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Missouri offers an amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the word "States," in line 16, section 2, it is proposed to insert:

But shall not include any land granted, donated, or in any manner transferred to any railroad, wagon road, or canal, or to any State, corporation, or association.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BERRY. In line 15, section 2, I move to strike out:

And shall include all former and existing Indian, military, or other reservations in said States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Arkansas will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the word "taxation," in line 15, section 2, it is proposed to strike out:

And shall include all former and existing Indian, military, or other reservations in said States.

The amendment was rejected.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. President, I desire again in the Senate, as I did as in Committee of the Whole, to move to strike out the words which I indicated in lines 15 and 16.

I simply wish to say to the Senate, as I have said before, that the Government heretofore has never paid 5 per cent upon any lands which were disposed of by homestead or preemption where no money was paid. It has only paid 5 per cent upon the amount of the sales of lands. Now it is proposed in this bill to make the Government pay 5 per cent upon all lands which heretofore have been included in Indian reservations, or which to-day are in Indian, military, or other kinds of reservations. The very moment the Indian title is extinguished, as I stated, those lands become, under the general land law, subject to entry under the homestead law, and the Government will never receive one dollar for them, because they will be homesteaded by citizens of the different States; and yet the Government will be paying 5 per cent on those lands, estimated at \$1.25 an acre.

Can the Senator tell the Senate why, if we pay 5 per cent upon those Indian lands which are taken up by citizens under homestead, we should not pay 5 per cent upon all homestead lands in all the States of the Union? Many of the States have no Indian reservations. Their public lands have been disposed of by homestead entry. No 5 per cent is paid to those States, because the law does not provide for it; neither does this measure. Yet it is proposed, so far as concerns those which have Indian reservations, while the lands hereafter, when the Indian title is extinguished, will be disposed of under the homestead law and the Government will receive no money, to take out of the Treasury and pay to the States 5 per cent upon \$1.25 an acre for those lands, whether the Government gets any money or not. It seems to me that the amendment ought to be adopted.

I know the temper of a good portion of the people of the country now—at least of the members of the Senate and of the other House—to vote any and all appropriations that may be proposed; but it seems to me that this is a waste of public money; that it is unfair and unjust to those States in which lands have been disposed of in a different way and which got no 5 per cent on the \$1.25 an acre, and I do not think it ought to be paid on Indian and military reservations. I ask for the yeas and nays on the question of the adoption of my amendment.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Mr. President, just a word in reply to the Senator from Arkansas. The Indian reservations which have been opened to settlement during the last few years have not been thrown open to settlement under the homestead law, but we have inserted a provision which requires the settler to buy the land in every case.

Mr. BERRY. Not in all cases, Mr. President.

Mr. PETTIGREW. It has become the settled policy of the Government to require the settler to pay for the land, even though he enters it under the homestead law.

If hereafter the Congress of the United States should pass a free-homestead bill, as we ought to do, and open up these lands to

homestead entry without requiring payment for them—for under the existing law in some instances the settler is required to pay \$3.60 an acre—then a provision can be inserted in that law which will exempt the Government from the liability to pay 5 per cent upon the land so disposed of. But until that is done this bill is just, and the 5 per cent ought to be paid.

The theory of the Government is that the 5 per cent is in lieu of taxes; and if within the borders of a State there is an Indian reservation occupied by an undesirable population from which no taxes can be collected to support the State government, there certainly is no case so strong as that why the Government should pay 5 per cent. Heretofore when the Government received \$1.25 an acre for preemption entry, 5 per cent went to the State, and the land immediately became taxable and helped to support the burdens of the local government. But an Indian reservation, never taxable, sparsely settled, a place which breeds crime and causes expense, contributes nothing to the State government or to the maintenance of order along the borders of the reservation. This bill simply provides that the State shall receive the 5 per cent, and no stronger case can possibly be stated than can be made in favor of that special provision of the bill.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the Senator from Arkansas proceeding?

Mr. BERRY. I shall occupy only a few moments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair hears no objection, and the Senator from Arkansas will proceed.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. President, in the first place the Senator from South Dakota is not correct when he says that all Indian lands are to be disposed of by being paid for. But this Government has never heretofore paid one dollar on any lands that were not already disposed of and paid for by the purchaser to the Government. This bill proposes to take out of the Treasury 5 per cent on \$1.25 an acre for all these Indian and military reservations, whether they are sold or unsold and regardless of what disposition may be made of them hereafter. Is that just and fair to the States having no military reservations? Where the lands are disposed of by homestead entry and no money comes to the Government, the Government has never paid any 5 per cent, and it ought not to pay it. Then why should you take these military and Indian reservations not yet disposed of, including millions of acres of land, and pay to those States now, before the disposition of the lands and before the Government receives one dollar, from the Treasury of the United States, 5 per cent, estimating the value thereof at \$1.25 an acre? You may pass the bill; you may vote down the amendment, but it is unjust to the other States, it is unfair, and it is a bill that ought not to pass.

Mr. SPOONER. I ask the Senator from South Dakota to explain, if he will, the theory upon which the military reservations are included in the bill.

Mr. BERRY. Yes; the military reservations are included.

Mr. SPOONER. I asked the Senator to explain the theory upon which they are included, if he will.

Mr. PETTIGREW. In some instances there are permanent military reservations. The same reason, it seems to me, applies that applies to an Indian reservation. However, an amendment has been recommended by the committee and adopted by the Senate which provides that if the reservations are afterwards disposed of the 5 per cent shall not be again collected. I know an instance of a military reservation embracing several townships of land which otherwise would be subject to entry and which would be occupied by people who would pay taxes and help to support the State government and local government. This reservation is situated near a town, its dimensions are very large, and its whole area is exempt from all the burdens of government in that locality. The reservation tends to increase the number of crimes and offenses.

Mr. SPOONER. A military reservation?

Mr. PETTIGREW. Yes, sir; the soldiers go to the town and become intoxicated, and there is a population of that sort which has to be taken care of. Those burdens are all borne by the people who live about there, and on the frontier this is well known, of course, to be the fact.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President, I have not had an opportunity to give particular attention to the pending bill, but I am not able to see from the explanation made by the Senator from South Dakota any possible reason why the military reservations should be included in it, whatever may be said about the Indian reservations. It is proposed by the Senator, as I understand, or by the bill, that when the military reservation is sold—

Mr. PETTIGREW. Move to strike it out.

Mr. SPOONER. It is proposed that when the military reservation is sold there shall not be another payment of 5 per cent. In other words, then, so far as the military reservation is concerned, this is an advance of 5 per cent by the Government to the State in contemplation of the possible sale of the military reservation at some future time.

Mr. BERRY. And Indian reservations also, if the Senator will permit.

Mr. SPOONER. I understand a military reservation is largely for the protection of the citizens of the State, and you find them very often in the vicinity of Indian reservations, with a view to protecting the people of the locality. It is not a mere luxury on the part of the Federal Government in the benefit of which the people of the State do not participate. In a large sense it is to provide for the public defense; it is in the interest of the general welfare, but it is of local value peculiarly. We find very often—it has so happened many times since I have been a member of this body and that is not long—

Mr. PETTIGREW. I will accept an amendment to strike out "military reservations."

Mr. SPOONER. We very often find gentlemen from Dakota and Wyoming and other Western States, called frontier States, begging the Government of the United States, in the interest of the safety of their people, to establish and maintain military reservations.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I will accept an amendment to strike out "military reservations."

Mr. SPOONER. And the notion that the Government, using its own domain for a purely and necessary governmental purpose, shall advance to the State on account of it 5 per cent as upon a sale seems to me to be the height of absurdity. Will this include the Yellowstone Park? Will it include the park in the State of Washington?

Mr. BERRY. Absolutely.

Mr. SPOONER. Parks; Government lands set aside—

Mr. PETTIGREW. It does not include parks.

Mr. SPOONER. I do not see why they were omitted, in view of other provisions.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY], on which he demands the yeas and nays.

Mr. ALLISON. Let it be reported.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will again be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 15, section 2, it is proposed to strike out:

And shall include all former and existing Indian, military, or other reservations in said States.

Mr. BERRY. I have moved to strike out those words. The Senator from South Dakota says the bill does not include parks. Let us see what it does.

Mr. SPOONER. It does.

Mr. WOLCOTT. It does.

Mr. BERRY. I have moved to strike out "and shall include all former and existing Indian, military, or other reservations in said States." That is the language of the bill. It seems to me it would include every kind of a reservation.

Mr. WOLCOTT. It does include them.

Mr. BERRY. Of course it does.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY], on which he demands the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McLAURIN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. PRITCHARD]. I do not know how he would vote. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. PLATT of New York (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. HEITFELD]. Has he voted?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is informed that he has not voted.

Mr. PLATT of New York. Then I shall withhold my vote.

Mr. PROCTOR (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. MALLORY]. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. SPOONER (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. TURLEY], who seems to be absent. I do not know how he would vote. I therefore withhold my vote. If I were at liberty to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. TILLMAN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. THURSTON]. In his absence, not knowing how he would vote, I withhold my vote, but if I were at liberty, I should vote "yea."

Mr. WELLINGTON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BUTLER]. I should like to inquire whether he has voted?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is informed that he has not voted.

Mr. WELLINGTON. Then I refrain from voting.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CLAY. I desire to ask if the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] has voted?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is informed that he has not voted.

Mr. CLAY. I am paired with the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. HARRIS. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN]. I should like to know whether he has voted?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is informed that he has not voted.

Mr. HARRIS. I withhold my vote.

Mr. NELSON (after having voted in the negative). I voted through inadvertence. I wish to withdraw my vote. I am paired with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST].

Mr. CLARK of Montana. I am paired with the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. BEVERIDGE]. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 42, nays 4; as follows:

YEAS—42.

Aldrich,	Culberson,	Jones, Ark.	Platt, Conn.
Allison,	Cullom,	Kean,	Quarles,
Bacon,	Deboe,	Kenney,	Rawlins,
Baker,	Fairbanks,	Kyle,	Ross,
Bate,	Foraker,	McComas,	Sewell,
Berry,	Foster,	McMillan,	Stewart,
Burrows,	Frye,	Martin,	Turner,
Caffery,	Hale,	Morgan,	Wetmore,
Chandler,	Hanna,	Penrose,	Wolcott.
Chilton,	Hawley,	Perkins,	
Cockrell,	Hoar,	Pettus,	

NAYS—4.

Carter,	Davis,	Pettigrew,	Teller.
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NOT VOTING—40.

Allen,	Gear,	McLaurin,	Simon,
Beveridge,	Hansbrough,	Mallory,	Spooner,
Butler,	Harris,	Mason,	Sullivan,
Clark, Mont.	Heitfeld,	Money,	Taliaferro,
Clark, Wyo.	Jones, Nev.	Nelson,	Thurston,
Clay,	Lindsay,	Platt, N. Y.	Tillman,
Daniel,	Lodge,	Pritchard,	Turley,
Depew,	McBride,	Proctor,	Vest,
Elkins,	McCumber,	Scott,	Warren,
Gallinger,	McEnery,	Shoup,	Wellington.

So Mr. BERRY's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TELLER. I move that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands.

The motion was agreed to.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. MORGAN. I desire to give notice that on Monday, at the conclusion of the routine morning business, I will, with the consent of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. PRITCHARD], which I have obtained, call up the resolution which he has on the table, declaring certain proposed amendments to the constitution of North Carolina in contravention of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, with a view of submitting some remarks on it. I expect to go away from the city next week some time, and I shall ask that indulgence of the Senate on Monday.

THE FINANCIAL BILL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The next bill on the Calendar will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 1) to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. ALDRICH. I ask that that bill may be now taken up and proceeded with. It is almost 2 o'clock.

Mr. ALLISON. That it be taken up as though it were 2 o'clock?

Mr. ALDRICH. As though it were 2 o'clock.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Rhode Island asks that the bill be now taken up as if the hour of 2 o'clock had arrived.

Mr. COCKRELL. And that it be continued when that hour comes?

Mr. ALDRICH. And that it be continued as the unfinished business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the bill is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole. The Secretary will read the amendment reported by the Committee on Finance.

The SECRETARY. The Committee on Finance report as an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and to insert:

That the dollar consisting of 23.8 grains of gold nine-tenths fine shall, as established by section 3511 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, continue to be the standard unit of value, and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard; and United States notes, and Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, when presented to the Treasury for redemption shall be redeemed in gold coin of such standard.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to secure the prompt and certain redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes as hereinbefore provided, to set apart in the Treasury a reserve fund of \$150,000,000 in gold coin, which fund shall be used for such redemption purposes only, and whenever and as often as any of said notes

shall be redeemed from said fund it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to use said notes so redeemed to restore and maintain such reserve fund in the manner following, to wit: First, by exchanging the notes so redeemed for any gold coin in the general fund of the Treasury; second, by accepting deposits of gold coin at the Treasury or at any subtreasury in exchange for the United States notes so redeemed; third, by procuring gold coin by the use of said notes, in accordance with the provisions of section 3700 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—

Mr. ALDRICH. As the amendments to the substitute are reached I ask that the Senate may adopt them by general consent. They are simply modifications of the substitute reported by the committee. They are in effect committee amendments, and I ask that they may be adopted.

Mr. ALLISON. And be made a part of the substitute?

Mr. ALDRICH. And be made a part of the substitute.

Mr. ALLISON. Let that be the understanding.

Mr. TELLER. Then I understand that if the amendments to the amendment are adopted, the bill will stand as the committee want it—as a substitute for the House bill.

Mr. ALDRICH. That is it exactly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PLATT of Connecticut in the chair). The Chair will inquire whether that action was not taken yesterday?

Mr. ALDRICH. I did not understand that it was, and that is the reason why I make the suggestion now.

Mr. ALLISON. I understand that it was, but the amended bill was printed in its present form to show the changes made. However, it is immaterial.

Mr. ALDRICH. It is immaterial, and it may be done now.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be done now, and then let the bill be reprinted.

Mr. ALDRICH. As the substitute will be amended?

Mr. TELLER. As it will be amended, so that we shall know just what the committee proposes.

Mr. ALDRICH. That is right.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the first amendment to the amendment, it having been reached in the reading of the proposed substitute.

The SECRETARY. In section 2, page 11, line 19, after the word "restore," strike out "and maintain the same" and insert "the same to the maximum sum of \$150,000,000," so as to read:

If the Secretary of the Treasury is unable to restore and maintain the gold coin in the reserve fund by the foregoing methods, and the amount of such gold coin in said fund shall at any time fall below \$100,000,000, then it shall be his duty to restore the same to the maximum sum of \$150,000,000 by borrowing money on the credit of the United States, and for the debt thus incurred to issue and sell coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of \$50 or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date of their issue, and to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be agreed to if there is no objection. It is agreed to.

The SECRETARY. In section 2, page 12, line 7, after the word "authority," the committee report to amend the amendment by striking out—

And the gold coin received from the sale of said bonds shall be covered into the general fund of the Treasury and exchanged for notes which have been redeemed in the manner hereinbefore provided, and the amount of gold coin and notes in the reserve fund shall at no time exceed the maximum sum of \$150,000,000—

And inserting—

And the gold coin received from the sale of said bonds shall first be covered into the general fund of the Treasury and then exchanged, in the manner hereinbefore provided, for an equal amount of the notes redeemed and held for exchange, and the United States notes exchanged in accordance with the provisions of this section shall, when covered into the Treasury, be reissued as now provided for by law, and the gold coin in the reserve fund, together with the redeemed notes held for use as provided in this section, shall at no time exceed the maximum sum of \$150,000,000.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the substitute was proceeded with, as follows:

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury as fast as standard silver dollars are coined under the provisions of the acts of July 14, 1890, and June 13, 1898, from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, to retire and cancel an equal amount of Treasury notes whenever received into the Treasury, either by exchange in accordance with the provisions of this act or in the ordinary course of business, and upon the cancellation of Treasury notes silver certificates shall be issued against the silver dollars so coined.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to receive deposits of gold coin with the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States in sums of not less than \$20, and to issue gold certificates therefor in denominations of not less than \$20, and the coin so deposited shall be retained in the Treasury and held for the payment of such certificates on demand and used for no other purpose. Such certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued, and when held by any national banking association may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve: *Provided*, That whenever and so long as the gold coin held in the reserve fund in the Treasury for the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes shall fall and remain below \$100,000,000 the authority to issue certificates as herein provided shall be suspended: *And provided further*, That of the amount of such outstanding certificates one-fourth at least shall be in denominations of \$50 or less: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion,

issue such certificates in denominations of \$10,000, payable to order. And section 5193 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. That from and after the passage of this act no United States notes or Treasury notes shall be issued or reissued of denominations less than \$10, and all such outstanding notes of a lower denomination shall, whenever received at the Treasury or redeemed, be canceled and notes of denominations of \$10 or upward shall be substituted therefor. No silver certificates shall be hereafter issued of a higher denomination than \$10, and all such outstanding certificates of a higher denomination shall, whenever received at the Treasury or redeemed, be retired and canceled and notes of denominations of \$10 or less shall be substituted therefor.

The SECRETARY. The Committee on Finance report to strike out of the substitute section 6, in the following words:

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive at the Treasury any of the outstanding bonds of the United States bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable February 1, 1904, and any of the bonds of the United States bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum, payable July 1, 1907, and any bonds of the United States bearing interest at 3 per cent per annum, payable August 1, 1908, and to issue in exchange therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of \$50 or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, and said bonds to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority: *Provided*, That none of such outstanding bonds shall be received in such exchange at a valuation greater than their present worth to yield an income of 2½ per cent per annum, and said bonds shall be issued at not less than par: *And provided further*, That such bonds when issued shall be numbered consecutively in the order of their issue, and when payment is made the last numbers issued shall be first paid, and this order shall be followed until all the bonds are paid; and whenever any of the outstanding bonds are called for payment, interest thereon shall cease three months after such call: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the difference between the present worth, computed as aforesaid, of the outstanding bonds surrendered in accordance with the provisions of this act and their par value.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive at the Treasury any of the outstanding bonds of the United States bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable February 1, 1904, and any bonds of the United States bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum, payable July 1, 1907, and any bonds of the United States bearing interest at 3 per cent per annum, payable August 1, 1908, and to issue in exchange therefor an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of \$50 or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, and said bonds to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

Provided, That such outstanding bonds may be received in exchange at a valuation not greater than their present worth to yield an income of 2½ per cent per annum; and in consideration of the reduction of interest effected, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay to the holders of the outstanding bonds surrendered for exchange, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not greater than the difference between their present worth, computed as aforesaid, and their par value, and the payments to be made hereunder shall be held to be payments on account of the sinking fund created by section 3694 of the Revised Statutes: *And provided further*, That the 2 per cent bonds to be issued under the provisions of this act shall be issued at not less than par, and they shall be numbered consecutively in the order of their issue, and when payment is made the last numbers issued shall be first paid, and this order shall be followed until all the bonds are paid, and whenever any of the outstanding bonds are called for payment interest thereon shall cease three months after such call.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the substitute, as follows:

SEC. 7. That upon the deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, by any national banking association, of any bonds of the United States in the manner provided by existing law, such association shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, equal in amount to the par value of the bonds so deposited; and any national banking association now having bonds on deposit for the security of circulating notes, and upon which an amount of circulating notes has been issued less than the par value of the bonds, shall be entitled, upon due application to the Comptroller of the Currency, to receive additional circulating notes in blank to an amount which will increase the circulating notes held by such association to the par value of the bonds deposited, such additional notes to be held and treated in the same way as circulating notes of national banking associations heretofore issued, and subject to all the provisions of existing law affecting such notes: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to modify or repeal the provisions of sections 5167 and 5171 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency to require additional deposits of bonds or of lawful money in case the market value of the bonds held to secure the circulating notes shall fall below the par value of the circulating notes outstanding for which such bonds may be deposited as security: *And provided further*, That the circulating notes furnished to national banking associations under the provisions of this act shall be of the denominations prescribed by law, except that no national banking association shall, after the passage of this act, be entitled to receive or to issue or reissue or place in circulation any circulating notes of a less denomination than \$10: *And provided further*, That at no time shall the total amount of such notes issued to any such association exceed the amount at such time of its capital stock actually paid in. And all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this section are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. That every national banking association having on deposit, as provided by law, bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum to secure its circulating notes shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States in the months of January and July a tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent each half year upon the average amount of such of its circulating notes as are based upon the deposit of said 2 per cent bonds, and such taxes shall be in lieu of existing taxes on its circulating notes imposed by section 5214 of the Revised Statutes.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to affirm the existing standard of

value, to maintain the parity in value of all forms of money, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question before the Senate is on agreeing to the amendment as amended, striking out the House bill after the enacting clause and substituting the bill proposed by the Committee on Finance.

Mr. COCKRELL. It will be printed in that form?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. As it has been modified by amendments to the amendment.

Mr. ALDRICH. I ask that the bill may be printed in that form, as suggested by the Senator from Missouri.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be so ordered.

Mr. ALDRICH. I further ask that in the consideration of this bill the substitute be considered as the original bill, which will make it open to amendment in the second degree. That has been the custom.

Mr. COCKRELL. What is the request?

Mr. ALDRICH. I ask that in the consideration of the bill the substitute may be considered as the original bill, so that it may be open to amendment in the second degree.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island asks that the substitute may be treated, for purposes of amendment, as an original bill, so that it will be amendable in the first and second degree. Is there objection? If not, that will be the order of the Senate.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, I propose to submit at this time a brief explanation of the substitute offered to House bill No. 1 and to state some of the reasons which led a majority of the Committee on Finance to recommend its adoption by the Senate.

The general purpose of the bill is to declare anew that gold is the monetary standard of the United States; to establish confidence in the intention and ability of our Government to give the greatest possible measure of stability in value to its currency and to provide the means for securing for it at all times an equal purchasing power with gold; to lighten in every possible way the burdens imposed upon the taxpayer by existing public obligations, and to strengthen the public credit.

The first section contains a clear and definite declaration that the gold dollar is and shall continue to be the standard unit of value; a new and more emphatic pledge on the part of the United States that all forms of money it may issue or coin shall be at all times maintained at an equality of value with the gold coin adopted as the standard, and a specific provision that United States notes and Treasury notes shall, upon presentation at the Treasury, be redeemed in standard gold coin.

These several declarations embody in new and more positive terms the law and the practice in this respect as interpreted and carried out in the administration of the Treasury Department since the resumption of specie payments. The act of February 12, 1873, made the gold dollar the sole unit of value, and no serious attempt has been made in the twenty-seven years which have elapsed since that act was passed to take away from our gold coinage this important function.

It is true that the acts of February 28, 1878, and of July 14, 1890, respectively, made silver dollars and United States Treasury notes legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, but these provisions in no way affected the monetary unit of value adopted in 1873. The acts of July 14, 1890, and of November 1, 1893, both contain substantial assurances of the purpose of the United States to maintain a parity of value between its gold and silver coins. Although United States notes and Treasury notes are by law redeemable in coin, the invariable practice of the Treasury Department since 1879 has been to redeem them in gold coin.

I have recited the provisions of these several acts that it may appear that no departure is intended by this bill from the public policy which was adopted years ago and has been consistently adhered to through successive Administrations.

If the official interpretation given to the acts I have referred to had met with general acquiescence and approval, there would have been no reason for the enactment of the legislation here proposed. Unfortunately, the men who have recently taken possession of the organization of one of the great political parties persistently deny that these various laws have the force and effect which have been repeatedly given to them by Democratic and Republican Administrations alike. It is to allay the doubts which have been raised and to dispel the fears which have been aroused by the persistent antagonism of the friends of the free coinage of silver and the advocates of a silver standard to all sound monetary principles that this legislation is necessary.

In the consideration of this section I do not overlook the fact that before this discussion is over we are sure to be confronted with the charge made by Senators on the other side of the Chamber that by our reaffirmation of the gold standard we have deliberately abandoned the position which the Republican party and the country have heretofore taken in favor of international bimetalism. This charge is not in accordance with the facts.

It is true that the Republican party, through its official platform utterances, and the United States, through legislative action, have from time to time been committed to the policy of promoting an international agreement to secure the coinage of both silver and gold at a fixed ratio; but this has always been with an understanding that until such an agreement was reached the existing gold standard must be preserved. It is not necessary, and may not be profitable, to discuss at this time whether under existing conditions an international agreement of the character I have alluded to can be secured.

This question, however, is not at issue in the action which we propose. The bill now before the Senate contains no disavowal of the position heretofore taken upon the question of international bimetalism and places no obstacles in the way of its accomplishment in the future. If it is possible to secure permanence of relative value to gold and silver coins with the free coinage of both metals at a fixed ratio, this permanence can only be secured by concurrent action of all the leading commercial nations.

I regret that it seems necessary to discuss this vital question of the retention or adoption of a monetary standard from a partisan standpoint, but we are forced into that position by the attitude of the Democratic opponents of this measure. Masquerading as the friends of bimetalism, claiming to be in favor of the monetary use of both gold and silver, they have for the past four years been engaged in a crusade in behalf of the single standard of silver, in a serious attempt to place the money and business of the country upon a silver basis. It is this dangerous and continuous attack upon the public credit, constituting, as it does, a serious menace to all the great interests of the country, which demands from us an accurate restatement in the form of public law of the financial policy which has prevailed since 1879 and which met with popular approval in the elections of 1896.

We are constantly assured by the leaders of the Democratic party that the principal issue in the approaching Presidential campaign will be the question of the opening of our mints to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without the concurrent action of other nations. The following statement was made a few days ago in another place by a distinguished member of the party:

The free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the historical ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation on earth, will be the supreme issue in 1900, as it was in 1896. Upon that platform we will place Bryan and elect him. Self-seeking politicians, timorous souls, may fall away from us, but the paramount issue and the peerless candidate will remain.

There was no dissent from this statement, which was made in the presence of a number of prominent Democratic leaders, and we are sure to hear it echoed on this floor in the course of this debate.

No sane man can be found, outside of the ranks of the small band of bold, able, and aggressive leaders who at present dominate the policy of the Democratic party, who believes for an instant that the opening of our mints to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 will raise the value of silver bullion from its current commercial price to its mint price measured with relation to gold. Outside of this Chamber there is no political economist of reputation, no writer upon the subject of money whose opinion is of value, who does not believe that the free coinage of silver by the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1, without concurrent action on the part of the great commercial nations, would be equivalent to an adoption of the silver standard for all our transactions, public and private.

The Democratic advocates of free coinage are not in any sense bimetalists, but silver monometallists of the most pronounced type. They reject all the theories upon which bimetalism can be intelligently defended, and persistently advocate a course which is sure to result in the use of silver alone as the standard of value.

It is not necessary for me to enlarge upon the evils, the loss, discredit, and disaster which are sure to follow the adoption of a silver standard by this country. If, as now seems certain, we are to have another contest between the friends of sound currency and the advocates of free silver coinage, it is fortunate for those who favor the existing status that they will be able to enter the campaign with the consciousness that all the pledges made by them in 1896 have been fully redeemed and that the monetary issues between the parties are at last clearly defined.

The second section provides for a reserve fund of \$150,000,000 in gold to secure the prompt and certain redemption of outstanding United States and Treasury notes. This fund is increased fifty millions over that which is now held by the Treasury for redemption purposes. The reason for this is found in the rapidly increasing amount of notes and certificates which, under existing pledges for the maintenance of the parity of value, are directly or indirectly a burden upon the fund.

In 1882, the year in which the amount of the reserve fund was fixed by implication at \$100,000,000, the amount of United States notes, silver certificates, and currency certificates in circulation was \$380,000,000, and the reserve fund 26 per cent of this amount. On November 1, 1899, the amount of United States notes, Treasury

notes, and certificates outstanding was \$815,000,000, and a reserve fund of \$150,000,000 would be but 18 per cent of this amount. In 1882 the total amount of notes and certificates, including national-bank notes, outstanding was \$732,000,000, and the reserve fund was 13½ per cent of this total amount. On November 1, 1899, the total amount of notes and certificates, including national-bank notes, outstanding was \$1,054,000,000, and a reserve fund of \$150,000,000 would be 14 per cent of this amount. It will be seen by these figures that it is proposed to increase the amount of the reserve fund only in proportion to the increase in outstanding notes and certificates, and it is believed by the committee that the amount named is not greater than that required for redemption purposes.

That this amount of \$150,000,000 can be held without embarrassment to the Treasury will be evident when we consider that the total amount of gold in the Treasury on the 1st of November, 1899, exclusive of the amount held to pay gold certificates, was \$252,000,000, and the available cash balance, including the gold reserve, was \$289,000,000.

This section makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to replenish the reserve fund from time to time by the use of the notes redeemed. This he may do by exchanging the notes for any gold in the general fund of the Treasury, or any which may be deposited at the Treasury or at any subtreasury; or he may use the notes for securing gold coin under the provisions of section 3700 of the Revised Statutes.

In case all of these methods shall fail and the gold in the fund shall fall below one hundred millions, then it becomes his duty to sell United States bonds, the proceeds to be used to restore the fund to the maximum amount by paying the gold so obtained into the general fund of the Treasury and then exchanging for it an equal amount of notes which have been redeemed from the reserve fund.

The committee, having in view the rapid increase in the gold production of the world and the equally rapid increase in the available stock of gold in this country, are of the opinion that it will not be at any time necessary to sell bonds under the provisions of this section. Conditions have entirely changed since the bond issues of 1894-95 were made necessary by deficiencies in the revenues and an artificially stimulated demand upon the Treasury gold.

The gold production of the world in 1894 was \$181,175,600; that of 1898 was \$287,428,600. The gold coin in circulation in the United States at the close of the fiscal year 1896, as estimated by the Director of the Mint, was \$454,905,064, while at the close of the fiscal year 1898 it was \$657,950,463, or an increase in two years of more than \$200,000,000. In the five years from 1893 to 1898 European holdings of gold in banks and treasuries increased more than \$600,000,000, and at the present moment the only considerable demand for gold for monetary use comes from India.

It must be evident from these statements, and the further fact that the world's production of gold is certain to increase even more rapidly in the future than it has in the recent past, that there will be no difficulty in securing by use of notes the gold which will be necessary to maintain the fund at its maximum amount, which amount the committee are clearly of the opinion is not larger than is necessary to command public confidence in the unquestioned ability of the Government to maintain the parity of value of all forms of money in circulation.

It is true we do not propose to make all outstanding notes and certificates a direct burden upon the gold reserve. National-bank notes, through the method of their redemption in lawful money, are indirectly a burden upon the fund, and so, in a certain sense, are silver certificates and silver dollars.

In considering questions affecting the adequacy and use of the gold reserve, we are bound to inquire into the ability of the Treasury to maintain an equality of value between the silver dollar and silver certificate and the gold dollar without provision for direct exchangeability. Our own experience and that of other countries, notably France and Germany, clearly prove that it is possible to keep in circulation at a parity of value with gold a large but limited amount of legal-tender silver or notes based upon such silver without any provision for a compulsory redemption in gold.

The amount of silver certificates in circulation on the 1st of December, 1899, was \$394,292,800 and of standard silver dollars \$78,232,454, a total of \$472,525,254. This amount will be gradually increased by the silver coinage which will take place under the provisions of the act of June 13, 1898. Both silver dollars and silver certificates are by law receivable for all public dues, and as long as the ordinary receipts of the Government are more than \$600,000,000 per annum it is very evident that silver certificates are not likely to go to a discount. The Government itself, in the absence of a positive injunction, would be bound to maintain the value of this form of currency through the ordinary business channels of exchange for self-protection.

By the provisions of the pending substitute all outstanding notes and certificates of a less denomination than \$10 are to be with-

drawn from circulation and silver certificates issued in their place. The amount of paper currency of denominations of \$1, \$2, and \$5 in circulation on the 30th of November, 1899, was \$391,340,138. It will be seen that these denominations practically absorb the entire amount of outstanding silver certificates and will give to silver notes a secure place in our currency system.

The committee believe that under these conditions, or, in fact, under any which are likely to arise, there will be no difficulty in maintaining a parity without directing the Secretary to exchange silver dollars for gold at the demand of the holder of the silver. They believe, in fact, that no public interests will be served by the adoption of a legislative provision for such an exchange. To make all our silver currency a direct charge upon the gold reserve might imperil at a critical time the sufficiency of that fund. We fear it would serve as an invitation for unfriendly drafts upon the Treasury resources.

The committee do not suggest any changes in the status of the silver dollar or the silver certificate. We do not propose to take away from silver any of the monetary privileges or prerogatives which it now enjoys. In fact, we believe that the legislation suggested will greatly strengthen its position in our monetary system.

The third section makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as fast as standard silver dollars are coined, as required by law, from the bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, to retire and cancel an equal amount of Treasury notes, and provides that upon the cancellation of the notes silver certificates shall be issued against the silver dollars so coined.

In the absence of a provision of this kind a large amount of silver dollars are held in the Treasury, nominally for the redemption of Treasury notes. As these notes are not presented to the Treasury for such redemption, there is no method by which they can be promptly retired and silver certificates issued in their place. This section makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire and cancel the notes received into the Treasury in the ordinary course of business as well as those presented for redemption.

The fourth section authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of gold coin and to issue gold certificates therefor in denominations of not less than \$20. The provisions of this section are in most respects the same as those contained in the twelfth section of the act of July 12, 1882. The differences are as follows:

First. The section suggested makes a more specific pledge that the coin deposited shall be held for the payment of such certificates on demand. It also provides that it shall be used for no other purpose.

Second. It provides more clearly that the suspension of the authority to issue such certificates shall continue only during the time that the gold reserve remains below \$100,000,000.

Third. It provides that of the amount of certificates outstanding at any time one-fourth at least shall be of denominations of \$50 or less.

Fourth. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion to issue gold certificates in denominations of \$10,000, payable to order. These certificates are intended to take the place of currency certificates now issued in accordance with the terms of section 5193 of the Revised Statutes, and this section is to be repealed. The Secretary of the Treasury called the attention of the committee to the fact that the currency against which currency certificates are issued is held at the various subtreasuries at considerable risk to the Government. The issuance of these certificates was authorized principally for the convenience of banks, and these institutions would be equally well served by the issue of gold certificates as recommended.

The purpose of the section as a whole is to give certain and active monetary use to the large and rapidly increasing amount of gold in the country. With the habits of our people and their preference for the use of paper currency wherever possible instead of gold and silver coin, this seems to be the most effective means of keeping in active circulation the gold coinage, which is certain in the future to be a more and more important element of our currency.

The fifth section provides that no United States notes or Treasury notes shall hereafter be issued or reissued in denominations of less than \$10, and all such notes of a smaller denomination, whenever redeemed, shall be canceled and notes of \$10 or upward substituted therefor. It also provides that no silver certificates of a higher denomination than \$10 shall be issued.

Taken in connection with the last part of the seventh section, the effect of the legislation suggested would be to withdraw from circulation all outstanding notes and all certificates (except silver) of denominations less than \$10 and to issue in their place silver certificates. I have already stated, in my explanation of the provisions of the second section, the reasons which led the committee to suggest this course.

The sixth section gives to the Secretary of the Treasury authority to convert a portion of the national debt into bonds bearing 2 per cent interest. The proposition contemplates a profitable

anticipation of interest payments and consequent reduction of the public debt. The transaction may be considered first as a mathematical question of profits, and second as a question of policy affecting the public credit.

The total interest-bearing debt of the United States on the 1st of December, 1899, was \$1,037,012,420, with an annual interest charge of \$39,960,442.60. Of this amount \$97,402,300 were of 5 per cent bonds, payable February 1, 1904; \$553,251,500 of 4 per cent bonds, payable July 1, 1907; \$198,678,720 of 3 per cent bonds, payable August 1, 1908; \$162,315,400 of 4 per cent bonds, payable February 1, 1925, and \$25,364,500 of extended 2 per cent bonds, payable at the option of the United States.

The proposition recommended by the committee is to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to convert the 5 per cent bonds due in 1904, the 4 per cent bonds due in 1907, and the 3 per cent bonds due in 1908, amounting in the aggregate to \$849,332,520, into 2 per cent bonds, payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years. On these three classes of bonds there is at present an annual interest charge of \$32,960,536.60.

If the entire amount should be converted into the new 2 per cents, the annual interest charge would be \$16,986,650.40, showing an annual saving by conversion of \$15,973,886.20. The Government will be obliged to pay on the three classes of bonds mentioned in interest up to the maturity of the bonds at existing rates \$237,021,423. After conversion the amount required to pay interest up to maturity at the proposed rate of 2 per cent would be \$125,048,760, showing a total reduction of interest by the conversion of \$111,972,663.

In order to induce the holders of the outstanding bonds to consent to the conversion proposed, and in consideration of the reduction of interest effected thereby, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay to them in exchange a sum not greater than the present worth of such bonds, computed to yield an income of 2½ per cent per annum and their par value.

The maximum rate which the Secretary would be authorized to pay for the exchange on each of the classes of bonds, respectively, on the 1st of January, 1899, would be, on the 4 per cents, due in 1907, 12.046 per cent; on the 5 per cents, due in 1904, 10.700 per cent, and on the 3 per cents, due in 1908, 5.839 per cent. The aggregate amount which would be paid under these provisions in case the entire amount of bonds was converted would be, upon the 4 per cents, due in 1907, \$66,645,782; on the 5 per cents, due in 1904, \$10,421,923, and on the 3 per cents, due in 1908, \$11,601,248, or a total possible payment upon all classes of bonds of \$88,668,953.

If this entire sum should be paid and be deducted from the saving in interest as shown above, there would still be a net profit to the Government, by the conversion, of \$23,303,710. Considered, then, simply from the standpoint of a profit to the Government, the desirability of the exchange is established beyond question.

The surplus in the Treasury over and above the amount required for an adequate working balance and for the reserve fund created by this bill would allow the Secretary to pay without difficulty the \$88,000,000 which would be required to effect this reduction of interest.

In fact, under present conditions and with the necessity confronting us of more promptly turning current receipts back into the channels of business, the payments suggested would afford welcome relief from dangerous congestion.

With a transaction that promises such satisfactory results so far as profits are concerned, we are bound to inquire closely whether there is anything in its details or conditions that conflicts with the traditional policy of the country in its treatment of the public debt.

The people of the United States for a century have been unwilling to consent to anything which looked like a perpetuation of the national debt. Wise public policy dictates that we should always, as far as possible, keep the payment of our obligations within our own control in order that we may be able to economically apply any surplus revenues we may have from time to time to the reduction of the debt, looking forward to its ultimate extinction.

It is true that the proposition contained in this section postpones the date at which the Government may exercise its option to redeem the bonds, but this will not, in the opinion of the committee, have the effect of placing this portion of the national debt beyond the control of the Government. The bonds are to be issued at par, and it is impossible for us to foresee any circumstances or conditions which will cause a 2 per cent bond to be sold at any considerable premium.

It seems clear to us that a bond which will remain substantially at par throughout its existence is more desirable than any other, not only to the Government, but to a large class of investors. The question of premiums is always a difficult one to deal with. A debt can only be reduced by the application of surplus revenues and these can be used just as economically in the purchase of a bond in the open market at par as by a redemption of the same amount of indebtedness at maturity.

From this standpoint the rate of interest which the bonds shall bear, supposing it to be low enough to prevent the bonds from largely appreciating in value, is more important than the length of time which the bonds have to run. Considerations of this nature have led other countries to issue securities in the form of perpetual annuities, with no time fixed for their redemption. In cases of this kind where the annual payments are low the securities were originally issued at less than par, and sell in the market at a considerable discount. Even the British 3 per cent consols reached par but four times in the century from 1789 to 1889.

While there is universal assent to the proposition that the debt-paying policy of the United States is a wise one and should be persisted in, it is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy how rapidly it will be possible for us to reduce our indebtedness. The sinking fund requires the payment of about \$50,000,000 per annum, and it is not at all likely that in the near future we shall be able to reduce the debt more rapidly than this. All of us were impressed with the idea in 1892-93 that the national debt was soon to be extinguished; but by processes and for reasons which it is not necessary for me to enlarge upon, it unexpectedly increased from \$585,037,100 in 1893 to \$1,037,012,420 on the 1st of December, 1899.

We trust that our expenditures will soon be on a peace footing, but we must realize that we shall have large disbursements for some time to come, which it may not be possible to pay from the current revenues. For instance, there is a general belief that we are soon to build an interoceanic canal, which will involve an expenditure of, say, \$150,000,000. In the development of the vast resources of our country, meaning to include in this phrase our new possessions, it may not be unreasonable to suppose that payments will be necessary for public purposes in excess of our present estimates. Coincident with this natural tendency to an increase of expenses we shall have to meet an emphatic demand for a reduction or repeal of some of the more onerous of our war taxes.

In considering the possibilities of the future we can not overlook the fact that the national debts of the world have increased at an astonishing rate. In 1862 the aggregate of the national debts of the world was about thirteen thousand million dollars and in 1892 thirty-one thousand millions. Notwithstanding all these uncertainties, we are bound, however, as prudent legislators to so arrange our affairs that we can apply our surplus revenues at any time promptly and economically to the reduction of our outstanding obligations, and this can be done under the terms of the pending measure.

In the minds of the committee the serious question is not whether the conversion authorized by this section would prove a profitable transaction to the Government—on this point they apprehend there is no doubt—but whether the holders of the outstanding bonds would be willing to make the exchange upon the terms authorized. We could not expect to dispose of a 2 per cent bond at par under usual conditions. We can not expect an investor to give up a security paying a given rate of interest and accept one paying a much lower rate unless he had some controlling motive to induce him to make the exchange. We offer the holder of outstanding bonds the inducement of an obligation payable, principal and interest, specifically in gold coin and a security for a long term in place of one maturing in a short time.

This extension gives an important element of value to the new security. It has been found desirable—in fact, necessary—in all the great refunding operations of the past to give to new securities a longer and more certain tenure than those which have been refunded. For instance, by far the most important refunding operation of recent times was the conversion of British 3 per cent consols in 1888. These securities amounted, in round numbers, to more than two thousand five hundred million dollars; they were redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after one year's notice. In issuing the new consols the Government was obliged to relinquish the right of redemption for a period of thirty-five years and to agree to pay 2½ per cent for fifteen years up to 1903 and then 2½ per cent for twenty years up to 1923.

There are a variety of circumstances which make the present an auspicious time to refund the public debt. In recent years there has been a gradual appreciation in the prices of high-class securities throughout the world. This movement has been more marked in the United States than elsewhere. The increasing demand for our bonds has given to these securities an exceptionally strong position in the world's market. Take the fours of 1907 as an example. The prices at which they have sold in the past five months have realized to investors the following rates: August, 2.195 per cent; September, 2.222 per cent; October, 2.255 per cent; November, 2.206 per cent; December, 2.005 per cent. It is evident from these quotations that the credit of the United States is even now approximating a 2 per cent basis.

We believe it is impossible to overestimate the advantage which would accrue to the United States from placing its national debt upon a 2 per cent basis and keeping its obligations, issued at this rate, at par in the markets of the world. If all the bonds which

have been issued since 1893 had been sold at par on the basis proposed in this bill the sum saved in interest to the maturity of the bonds would have been nearly \$150,000,000. The public securities of Great Britain, the creditor nation of the world, are selling to-day practically on a 2½ per cent basis. The obligations of all the other nations, which are in any sense commercial or industrial rivals of the United States, sell at prices which realize much higher rates. The following are the quotations of the securities of the principal European nations in London on December 9, 1899:

Austrian gold fours	97 to 99
Dutch two-and-a-halves	80 to 82
French rentes, threes	98 to 100
German imperial loan, threes	88 to 89
Prussian consols, three-and-a-halves	97 to 99
Italian fives	93½ to 94½
Swedish threes	88 to 92
Russian threes	85 to 87
British consols, 2½ to 1900, then 2½ to 1923	101½ to 102½
British two-and-a-halves, 1905	99 to 100

By the provisions of this bill we remove all possible doubts and apprehensions as to the character of our monetary standard and make it clear to the world that we intend under all circumstances to keep all forms of our currency equal in value with gold, and it would be a source of national pride if we could, in addition to this great achievement, place the credit of the United States on a higher plane than is occupied by that of any other country.

One of the most potent influences for securing the successful consummation of the plan proposed will, we anticipate, be found in the active cooperation of the national banks. The demand from the banks will establish a market for the bonds and fix a price at not less than par for other purchasers. It may not be possible to measure the effect which the constant demand of the banks for our securities in the past has exerted in sustaining their prices, but it must be quite evident that without this influence our bonds would have sold at lower rates.

One of the reasons which led the committee to recommend this plan of conversion was that the bonds suggested would be much more desirable as a basis for national-bank note circulation than the outstanding securities. The high premium at which outstanding bonds are held renders their use as a basis for bank circulation unprofitable. When we consider that we have more than \$600,000,000 of capital in the national banks and but little more than \$200,000,000 of note circulation, and this with a strong demand for an increase of currency, we are led to the conclusion that some action should be taken to allow the national banks to increase their note circulation.

With high-priced bonds and the amount of issue limited to 90 per cent of their par value, note circulation can not be profitable, and it is likely to be unprofitable whenever there is an unusual demand for money and in localities where the rate of interest is above the normal average. If a bank can buy a 2 per cent bond at par and issue an amount of currency equal to the purchase price of the bonds, it is very evident that, without reference to the rate at which it may loan its money, it can make a profit upon circulation of 2 per cent per annum, less the amount of taxes and the expenses incident to the redemption of its notes.

According to the Treasury Department's estimate, with taxes and expenses deducted, the net profit on circulation under this bill with 2 per cent bonds for security would be 1.437 per cent per annum. If we contrast this with the uncertain profit of one-fourth of 1 per cent per annum now realized on circulation based on 4 per cent bonds, we can feel sure that the banks will take a conservative view of their own interests and give the Government their active cooperation in the work of exchange. In the light of experience, the profit which would accrue under the new bonds is not excessive.

With the profits on circulation small or uncertain, we have had a constantly diminishing amount of note issues. The banks have been unable to respond to increasing demands for currency, as they should be able to do under normal conditions and as I believe they will be able to do if this bill becomes a law. A very wide divergence of opinion has been developed recently as to the terms and conditions under which banks should be permitted to issue circulating notes. This divergence has been so wide that there is general acquiescence in the conviction that it will not now be possible to secure the adoption of any plan of currency reform which involves a change in the basis of bank circulation.

Under these circumstances it is the duty of Congress, in the public interest, to so modify the national banking act as to give to banking associations an opportunity to issue currency with a reasonable profit. If the provisions of this bill are enacted into law, we may expect a considerable increase in the national-bank note circulation in the near future, and there is no reason, if the business of the country demands it, why in time the outstanding circulation should not equal the capitalization of the banks.

The seventh section provides that upon the deposit of United States bonds by any national banking association in the manner provided by law such association shall be entitled to receive circulating notes equal to the par value of the bonds deposited. It

also provides that any national banking association now having bonds on deposit shall be entitled to the same privilege. The Senate has upon several occasions passed bills for this purpose practically without opposition, and I shall assume that it is not necessary to restate the obvious reasons which have led the committee to renew their recommendation.

The eighth section provides that any national banking association having on deposit as security for its circulating notes bonds of the United States bearing interest at 2 per cent per annum shall pay a tax upon such circulating notes of one-half of 1 per cent annually instead of the tax of 1 per cent now imposed by law. We believe this reduction in taxation is necessary to encourage national banks to increase their circulation, and it will undoubtedly have the effect of promoting the conversion of bonds provided for in the sixth section.

By the enactment of the provisions of this bill into law the solemn pledge which was the moving force in a great political campaign is redeemed. In the light of the promises of certainty and security, which this bill will fulfill, we have already entered upon an era of unexampled industrial and commercial growth and prosperity. Its final adoption will give new activity to the enterprise of our people and broaden and deepen the currents of our national life. It will dispel all fears of possible disturbance of our currency system through antagonistic administrative action. It will give added value to our securities of all kinds in foreign or domestic markets. It will have an important influence in the further development of our rapidly increasing foreign trade, as it will enable us to enter the contest for the world's markets on more favorable terms.

That the policy of this bill will meet with popular approval there can be no doubt. The cause of sound money is vastly stronger now than it was in 1896. Every contention then made by our opponents in regard to the effect of the retention of the gold standard or the continued rejection of the silver standard has been proved by the logic of events to be unfounded. If Democratic leaders and their allies, old or new, see fit to make the free coinage of silver and antagonism to the policy embodied in this bill the issue of another political contest and renew their destructive attacks upon public interests, they will find that their defeat of 1896 will but faintly suggest the character of the disaster which will overtake them in 1900.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. HAWLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After thirty minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 3 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, January 8, 1900, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 4, 1900.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Frank Simmons, of Alabama, to be marshal of the United States for the southern district of Alabama, to which position he was temporarily appointed September 16, 1897, during a recess of the Senate, and nominated to the same position on December 18, 1897; but Congress having adjourned without taking action as to his confirmation, he was again appointed July 9, 1898, during a recess of the Senate. On December 13, 1898, Mr. Simmons was again nominated to the position above named, and, failing of confirmation, was again temporarily appointed on March 4, 1899, during a recess of the Senate.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

W. Frank Kinney, of Connecticut, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Connecticut, to succeed Thomas A. Lake, resigned.

APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN THE ARMY.

Second Lieut. Llewellyn W. Oliver, from the infantry arm to the cavalry arm, January 3, 1900, with rank from February 16, 1899.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 4, 1900.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

Edwin V. Morgan, of New York, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Seoul, Korea.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Elmer R. Edson, of Indiana, to be an assistant surgeon in the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States.

Thomas F. Richardson, of Louisiana, to be an assistant surgeon in the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States.

PROMOTIONS IN THE MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

P. A. Surg. Louis L. Williams, of South Carolina, to be a surgeon in the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States.

P. A. Surg. William J. Pettus, of Virginia, to be a surgeon in the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States.

Asst. Surg. Hugh S. Cumming, of Virginia, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States.

Asst. Surg. Joseph B. Greene, of Alabama, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

First Lieut. Owen S. Willey, of Louisiana, to be a captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

Benjamin L. Brockway, of Alabama, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

General officers.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Ccl. Samuel B. M. Young, Third United States Cavalry (brigadier-general, United States Volunteers), January 2, 1900.

Lieut. Col. Arthur MacArthur, assistant adjutant-general, United States Army (major-general, United States Volunteers), January 2, 1900.

Lieut. Col. William Ludlow, Corps of Engineers, United States Army (brigadier-general, United States Volunteers), January 21, 1900.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

To be major-general by brevet, to rank from June 19, 1899.

Brig. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, United States Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry in action against insurgent forces near Imus, Philippine Islands, June 19, 1899.

General officer.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERAL.

Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, United States Volunteers, January 2, 1900.

NAVAL OFFICER OF CUSTOMS.

John Webre, of Louisiana, to be naval officer of customs for the port of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Charles J. Robb, of Indiana, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Michigan City, in the State of Indiana.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

John A. Thornton, of Louisiana, to be collector of customs for the district of Teche, in the State of Louisiana.

POSTMASTERS.

Albert Weed, to be postmaster at Ticonderoga, in the county of Essex and State of New York.

N. H. Ingersoll, to be postmaster at Brainerd, in the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota.

Charles C. White, to be postmaster at Orono, in the county of Penobscot and State of Maine.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, January 4, 1900.

The House met at 12 o'clock. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER.

Mr. GILLET of New York appeared and took the oath of office required by law.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY REGARDING NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present the following report from the Committee on Ways and Means.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York presents the following privileged report from the Committee on Ways and Means, which the Clerk will read.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Speaker, I ask for order, please.

The SPEAKER. The point is well taken, and the House will be in order.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, directed to furnish the House of Representatives as soon as possible with the following information:

1. All letters, agreements, papers, or documents between the Treasury Department of the United States, or any person connected therewith, and the

National City Bank and the Hanover National Bank, of the city of New York, or any person acting for them or either of them, since the 4th day of March, 1897, relating to the depositing of public funds, bonds, or revenues in said bank or banks, or any other relations or business transactions now existing or heretofore had between the Government and the said banks or either of them.

2. The amount of public money, bonds, or revenue deposited with said banks or either of them by the Government, for what length of time, and the reasons therefor, and whether said banks or either of them have paid the Government any interest on said deposits, and if so, how much, and all other information concerning the same or in any way relating thereto.

With the following amendments, and with the recommendation that the resolution as amended be adopted.

1. After the word "Resolved," in line 1, strike out the words "by the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled."

2. In line 2, page 1, strike out "directed" and insert "requested."

3. In line 3, page 1, strike out the words "as soon as possible with."

4. In line 4, page 1, insert, after the word "first," the words "Copies of."

5. In line 15, page 1, after the word "them," insert the words "or with any national bank."

6. In line 1, page 2, after the word "Government," insert the words "upon what security."

7. In line 2, page 2, strike out "either" and insert "any."

Add at the end of the resolution:

"3. And also the date of the sale of the customs-house property of the United States in New York City to said National City Bank, the date of the execution of the deed thereto, the date and manner of payment of the purchase money therefor, the disposition of the proceeds of said sale, and whether or not the Government has paid any rents for said property or any portion thereof for any purpose since the day of sale, and if so, to whom, and all facts relating to said transaction."

Mr. McRAE. Mr. Speaker, I hope the Clerk will read the resolution as it will read when amended.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arkansas asks for the reading of the resolution as amended.

Mr. PAYNE. I think the paper I send to the desk will help the Clerk, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution as it will be when amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, requested to furnish the House of Representatives the following information:

First. Copies of all letters, agreements, papers, or documents between the Treasury Department of the United States, or any person connected therewith, and the National City Bank and the Hanover National Bank, of the city of New York, or any person acting for them, or either of them, since the 4th day of March, 1897, relating to the depositing of public funds, bonds, or revenues in said bank or banks, or any other relations or business transactions now existing or heretofore had between the Government and the said banks, or either of them.

Second. The amount of public money, bonds, or revenue deposited with said banks, or either of them, or with any national bank, by the Government, upon what security, for what length of time, and the reasons therefor, and whether said banks, or any of them, have paid the Government any interest on said deposits, and if so, how much, and all other information concerning the same or in any way relating thereto.

Third. And also the date of the sale of the customs-house property of the United States in New York City to said National City Bank, the date of the execution of the deed thereto, the date and manner of payment of the purchase money therefor, the disposition of the proceeds of said sale, and whether or not the Government has paid any rents for said property or any portion thereof for any purpose since the day of sale; and, if so, to whom, and all facts relating to said transaction.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. The gentlemen from New York has the floor.

Mr. PAYNE. Does my colleague desire any time?

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Speaker, as the introducer of the original resolution I accept the amendments. I do not desire to debate the matter now. I am anxious the resolution should pass so that we can speedily get all the facts.

Mr. PAYNE. Well.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. PAYNE. There is a clerical error in the third part of the resolution. It reads "customs-house." The letter "s" should be stricken out.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the correction will be made. There was no objection.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I hope the gentleman will yield me five minutes. I want to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. PAYNE. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. LEVY. Allow me to offer the following amendment, which I think will be germane:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to report to the House of Representatives his reasons for the delay in making such deposits in the national banks until a financial panic had been reached.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, that perhaps may be in order when this resolution is passed, after we get the information from the Secretary of the Treasury, but not until then. I shall not yield for an amendment of that kind.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The gentleman wants five minutes.

Mr. PAYNE. I yield five minutes to the gentleman.

Mr. LEVY. Mr. Speaker, in the month of September the reserve of the banks in the city of New York ran down. I warned the Secretary of the Treasury at that time. He failed to heed my warning until after this panic took place. The cause of all this depression in the city of New York and the United States has

been taxation and the absorption by the Treasury of the United States of the internal-revenue collections. If the Secretary of the Treasury had come to the relief of the banks in the month of September or October instead of buying bonds, there would have been no panic in this country. That is why I offer this amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will say to the gentleman from New York that he can not offer this amendment on yielded time.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution and amendments.

The previous question was ordered.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. Did I understand the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] to yield to his colleague [Mr. LEVY] for the purpose of offering an amendment?

Mr. PAYNE. No; I did not.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. PAYNE, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Appropriations I report the following resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations, or such of the subcommittee as they may designate, shall have leave to sit during the session of the House during the Fifty-sixth Congress and during the recess.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Illinois what recess he refers to?

Mr. CANNON. The ordinary recess that Congress agrees to through the session. In the short session it is necessary for the committee to sit through the recess.

The resolution was agreed to.

PRINTING IN THE RECORD.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Mr. Speaker, I have a petition from the National Brewers' Association, and ask unanimous consent to have it read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri presents a petition from the National Brewers' Association and asks that it be read and printed in the RECORD. Is there objection?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I object. I do not want to lumber up the RECORD.

REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following appointments as Regents of the Smithsonian Institution: ROBERT R. HITT of Illinois; ROBERT ADAMS, JR., of Pennsylvania; HUGH A. DINSMORE of Arkansas.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. FARIS for three days, on account of important business.

And then (at 12 o'clock and 17 minutes), on motion of Mr. PAYNE, the House, in accordance with its previous order, adjourned until Monday, January 8, at 12 o'clock meridian.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the delinquencies and indebtedness of sundry officers of the Government in reports and accounts, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred by the Speaker to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 909) conferring on the Court of Claims jurisdiction with respect to certain claims, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 6); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 159) for the relief of the estate of George W. Lawrence, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2156) for the relief of Oliver M. Blair, administrator of Thomas P. Blair, deceased, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 8); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. OTJEN, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3020) for the relief of Rev. William T. McElroy, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 9); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HENRY of Mississippi, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4844) for the relief of the owner or owners of the schooner *Bergen*, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 10); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 231) for the relief of John Dailey, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 11); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HAUGEN, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred House Document No. 183, reported in lieu thereof a bill (H. R. 5264) for the relief of the estate of Maj. Guy Howard, deceased, accompanied by a report (No. 12); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3599) for the relief of Lewis M. Millard, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 13); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. WEAVER, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 321) for the relief of legal representatives of Samuel Tewksbury, deceased, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 14); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1860) for the relief of the trustees of Carson-Newman College, at Mossy Creek, Tenn., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 15); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SIMS, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2356) for the relief of Hiram Johnson and others, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 16); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SPALDING, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1959) for the relief of the heirs of George W. Saulpaw, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 17); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HAUGEN, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 427) for the relief of heirs of Mrs. Telliase W. Wilson, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 18); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills and petitions; which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 4021) to correct the military record of Albert Boker—Committee on War Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 4116) to correct the military record of Joachim Buenz—Committee on War Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 4119) to correct the military record of Miles Durkee—Committee on War Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 146) for the relief of Warren A. Woodson—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 199) for the relief of Mrs. Katherine Ratchford—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 282) for the relief of Harriet V. Gridley—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 348) for the relief of Peter C. Lawyer—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 392) to pension Mrs. Walter E. Spicer, widow of Walter E. Spicer, late in the postal service of the United States at Guantanamo, Cuba—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 413) for the relief of Arulus C. Parkhurst—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 553) to increase the pension of Fannie A. Marable—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 693) to grant a pension to John M. Calloway and correct his military record—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 732) granting a pension to Henry Ramey—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1146) amending the military record of Albert E. Pringle and granting his aged and dependent mother a pension—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 1434) to correct the military records of W. J. Whitson and Sidney Whitson and grant their dependent father, Isaac Whitson, a pension—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 1633) for the relief of Nancy A. E. Hoffman—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1761) for the relief of Alexander Lucas, of Siola, Marshall County, W. Va.—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 1804) for the relief of Charles Howard—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 1818) for the relief of Allen Greenleaf—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 2131) granting a pension of \$12 per month to Matilda Witt, widow of J. Burgess Witt—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2143) for the relief of Thomas Hardin, late of Company F, Fifth Tennessee Volunteers, Mexican war—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2671) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary A. Lipps—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 2734) granting an increase of pension to Dolly L. Harrall, of Hinds County, Miss.—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2904) to correct the military record of Jesse Brenner—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 3132) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John H. Lash—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 3281) to remove the charge of desertion against Edward Hughes and place his name on the pension roll at the rate of \$25 per month—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 3569) granting a pension to Mary Idle—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3613) for the relief of Dobson Johnson, of Dekalb County, Tenn.—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 3766) granting a pension to Leo Frey—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4053) for the relief of Mrs. S. E. Edwards—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4229) to grant an honorable discharge to Lewis Goodrich—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 4368) for the relief of Flora B. Hinds—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4517) for the relief of Abel Patrick—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 4558) for the relief of Emma Howell—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4695) granting a pension to Alice Harrison—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4891) to increase the pension of Mrs. Virginia Forse—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4984) granting a pension to D. W. Marshall, of Eldorado, Kans.—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4995) to place on the pension roll the name of John

E. Jefferies—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 144) granting a pension to Mrs. Elcy R. Kelly—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 193) granting an increase of pension to Hester S. Crane—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 394) granting a pension to George W. Vaughn—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 395) for the amendment of the record of James Johnson, late an enlisted man in the United States Navy—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 396) for amendment of the record of Felix Sellim, late an enlisted man in the United States Navy—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 406) granting a pension to Emma H. Higley—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 588) granting a pension to John Eckland—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 838) to pension Hix Patterson—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1496) granting an increase of pension to Alvin F. Kimball—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1846) granting a pension to Andrew L. Anderson—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1974) granting a pension to Hannah M. Cheney, of Springfield, Vt.—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2115) granting a pension to Thomas L. Cate, of Cleveland, Bradley County, Tenn.—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2481) for the relief of John R. Watson—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2517) for the relief of George Heishman—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2611) granting arrears of pension to Pauline M. Beach, widow of Henry S. Beach, deceased, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Michigan Infantry Volunteers, and First Regiment Michigan Heavy Artillery Volunteers—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2997) granting a pension to Elam Kirk—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3412) for the relief of John E. Barrett—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 3415) for the relief of Samuel Grunlee—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3437) granting a pension to Elam Kirk—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3522) for the relief of Lucy S. Bane—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3706) for the relief of Jerry S. Fish, of Cameron, Marshall County, W. Va.—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3987) to pension Melvina J. Swigers, widow of Solomon J. Swigers—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4179) granting a pension to Henry B. Lambe—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4225) for the relief of Rosa L. Couch—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4369) to grant pensions to the East Tennessee bridge burners—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4370) to increase the pension of Annie B. Goodrich—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2356) for the relief of Hiram Johnson and others—

Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

Petitions of the survivors of the One hundred and sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Post 638, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry Association—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 5265) to amend section 715, Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5266) to appropriate the sum of \$55,000 for the repair of the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 5267) to amend the provisions of an act entitled "An act making provisions for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes," providing for the selection of lands in lieu of relinquished claims in forest reservations—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5268) to amend an act entitled "An act to set aside a portion of certain lands in the State of Washington, now known as the Pacific Forest Reserve, as a public park, to be known as the Mount Rainier National Park"—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5269) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide additional regulations for homestead and preemption entries for public lands," approved March 3, 1879—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5270) providing for the erection of a convalescent military hospital at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5271) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the salaries of the deputy collectors of customs at the subports of Tacoma and Seattle, in the State of Washington, and repealing all laws inconsistent therewith—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARHAM: A bill (H. R. 5272) to restore to the public domain excluded portions of Round Valley Indian Reservation—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MERCER: A bill (H. R. 5273) to require street railway companies operating electric cars, cable, or other cars propelled by steam, cable, or electricity, in the District of Columbia to protect certain of their employees from the inclemency of the weather during certain months of the year, and providing punishment for violations thereof—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WILSON of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 5274) fixing the per diem of members of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona at \$8 per day—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5275) for the relief of the occupants of the lands included within the boundaries of what is known as the Algodones grant, in Yuma County, Ariz.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BULL: A bill (H. R. 5276) to establish a light-house on Ohio Reef, in the East Passage of Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: A bill (H. R. 5277) for the relief of settlers and purchasers of public lands in the State of California, and to provide for the repayment of purchase money thereof—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5278) to detach certain counties from the United States judicial district of northern California and to annex such counties to the United States judicial district of southern California; to divide said southern district of California into two divisions and to provide for the holding of terms of court at the city of Fresno and city of Los Angeles—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 5279) to divide the State of Washington into two judicial districts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 5280) to continue the publication of the Supplement to the Revised Statutes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5281) to provide for a third edition of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACK: A bill (H. R. 5282) to exempt the power of attorney in so-called judgment notes from the operation of the war-

revenue act of June 13, 1898—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 5283) granting settlers the right to make second homestead entries—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 5284) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to improve the Missouri River at and near the city of Leavenworth, Kans., and for other purposes—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5285) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to improve the Missouri River on the Kansas side in Doniphan County, Kans., and for other purposes—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5286) for the allotment of unallotted lands belonging to the Seneca and other tribes of Indians in the Quapaw Agency, Ind. T., and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 5287) to refund the outstanding United States and Treasury notes with bonds bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5288) relating to lights on steam pilot vessels—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. TONGUE: A bill (H. R. 5289) to provide for the construction of a public building at Oregon City, Oreg.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 5290) to provide for free homes on lands purchased from Indian tribes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DENNY (by request): A bill (H. R. 5291) to validate deeds in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BERRY: A bill (H. R. 5292) to prescribe a new form of the 3-cent piece—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. DALY of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 5293) for the protection of the public against the operation of trusts, combinations, associations, and agreements to unduly enhance or diminish the value of articles of commerce—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 5294) to establish a high court of patents, trade-marks, and copyrights—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. DOLLIVER: A bill (H. R. 5295) to repeal an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved July 1, 1898—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 5296) establishing terms of the United States circuit court at Newbern and Elizabeth City, N. C.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BABCOCK: A bill (H. R. 5297) to amend the act entitled "An act to better define and regulate the rights of aliens to hold and own real estate in the Territories," approved March 2, 1897—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 103) proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by popular vote—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 104) for preliminary survey for construction of a portage railway at The Dalles, on the Columbia River, between Oregon and Washington—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 105) for the improvement of Grays Harbor, Washington, and the repair of Government dikes in that vicinity—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 106) extending the thanks of Congress to Rear-Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley and the men under them for the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WILSON of Idaho: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 107) to amend the Constitution of the United States relating to uniform marriage and divorce laws and the enforcement thereof by adequate penalties—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BALL: A resolution (H. Res. 69) that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia furnish the House of Representatives full, specific, and definite information as to the right of the Pennsylvania and other railroad corporations to occupy and use the Government grounds, etc.—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LENTZ: A resolution (H. Res. 70) relative to the appointment of a committee to investigate a matter existing between the United States Treasury and the National City Bank of New York City—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. QUARLES: A resolution (H. Res. 71) expressing sympathy with South African republics—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WILSON of Idaho: A memorial of the legislature of the

State of Idaho, favoring the passage of a law by Congress creating the Tenth judicial circuit, having jurisdiction in the States of Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and Idaho—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALLEN of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 5298) to remove charge of desertion against Benjamin A. Helm—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BISHOP: A bill (H. R. 5299) increasing the pension of Joseph McCune—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5300) granting a pension to Ida M. Kinney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5301) granting an honorable discharge to Ezra Abbott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURKETT: A bill (H. R. 5302) granting a pension to James D. McCann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5303) granting a pension to Julia A. Prouty, late an army nurse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5304) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Benjamin Wilks—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5305) granting a pension to John S. G. Sperry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARHAM: A bill (H. R. 5306) removing the charge of desertion from the record of Louis W. Mayer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5307) granting a pension to William J. Abbott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5308) granting a pension to William Conover—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5309) granting a pension to Cyrus G. Dorris—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5310) granting a pension to John Baptisto Truvido—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5311) for the relief of A. Berding, or A. Berding & Co., of California—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5312) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Jacob Rothenbuecher—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5313) granting a pension to Hazel Cramer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5314) granting a pension to John York—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5315) granting a pension to John J. Fisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5316) granting a pension to E. T. M. Hurlbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 5317) to correct the date of muster of Company F, Pacific Battalion Missouri Home Guards—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 5318) for the relief of the heirs or legal representatives of James D. Sullivan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 5319) for the relief of William B. Reaney, surviving partner of the firm of Reaney, Son & Archbold—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5320) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Young Egbert, widow of Harry C. Egbert, late colonel of the Twenty-second United States Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5321) to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of William McGuire—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN: A bill (H. R. 5322) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Nathan Loeb, alias Nathan Lyons, late a private of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment United States Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5323) to amend the military record of Thomas M. Elliott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROSIUS: A bill (H. R. 5324) for the relief of the employees of William M. Jacobs—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CHICKERING: A bill (H. R. 5325) for the relief of Ira Doane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 5326) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus W. Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5327) granting an increase of pension to James Byrne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5328) to pension Ida N. Hubbard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5329) for the relief of Robert Whish—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5330) granting a pension to Uri S. Keith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5331) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William Wax—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5332) to increase the pension of Sarah B. Trimble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5333) granting a pension to James L. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5334) for the relief of D. W. Boutwell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5335) for the relief of Charles E. Collins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5336) granting an increase of pension to William S. Swaney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5337) for the relief of certain officers and enlisted men of the First Kansas Colored Volunteers, and for other purposes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5338) granting an increase of pension to Madison Snapp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5339) for the relief of Franklin D. Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5340) granting an increase of pension to John Brown—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5341) granting an increase of pension to George E. Dunn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5342) granting an honorable discharge to James Coughlin, of North Topeka, Kans.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5343) granting an increase of pension to Philip H. Clear—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5344) for the relief of J. B. McCall—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5345) for the relief of Solomon F. Brown, of Topeka, Kans.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5346) granting a pension to Elizabeth B. Norris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5347) granting a pension to Mrs. E. E. Bay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DENNY: A bill (H. R. 5348) for the relief of the estate of Richard Lawson—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DE VRIES: A bill (H. R. 5349) to correct the military record of Homer L. Wells—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5350) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against Frank S. Zeller and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5351) to increase the pension of Mrs. Mary Sprague—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5352) for the relief of the heirs of M. H. Wells, deceased, late of Yankee Hill, Butte County, State of California—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5353) for the relief of the heirs of Robert Richardson, deceased, late of Noxubee County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 5354) for the benefit of Thomas W. Caldwell, of Jessamine County, Ky.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GAMBLE: A bill (H. R. 5355) for the relief of John D. Hale, of Telford, Meade County, S. Dak.—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5356) granting a pension to Joshua B. Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5357) for the relief of William H. H. Lee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5358) granting the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 30, township 17 north, range 3 east, Black Hills meridian, to the Nashville Presbyterian Church, of Nashville, S. Dak.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HEDGE: A bill (H. R. 5359) granting a pension to Henry J. Alvis—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL (by request): A bill (H. R. 5360) for the relief of the legal administrators of Daniel McLeod, deceased, of the South Brooklyn Works—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HEPBURN (by request): A bill (H. R. 5361) authorizing the appointment of Allen V. Reed, now a captain on the retired list of the Navy, as a commodore on the retired list of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 5362) for the relief of Daniel Baker, of Frederick County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5363) for the relief of Paul C. Bowman, administrator of Anna C. Bowman, deceased, of Rockingham County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5364) for the relief of Mrs. Vienna Roy, Warren County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5365) for the relief of the estate of Isaac Hurn, of Shenandoah County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5366) for the relief of Jonathan Holler, of Shenandoah County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5367) for the relief of Catharine Flick, of Rockingham County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5368) for the relief of the estate of Benjamin Hoover, deceased, Shenandoah County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5369) for the relief of George W. Thompson, Clarke County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5370) for the relief of the estate of Joseph D. Crabill, deceased, Shenandoah County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5371) for the relief of Samuel H. Sowner, of Shenandoah County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5372) for the relief of Abraham Andes, Rockingham County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5373) for the relief of the estate of Jacob Hammon, deceased, Rockingham County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5374) for the relief of Morris Lutz, of Shenandoah County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5375) for the relief of Jacob Dolman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5376) for the relief of Mrs. Amelia Downey, of Shenandoah County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5377) for the relief of Joseph Blosser, of Page County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5378) for the relief of the estate of Mary E. Milley, of Shenandoah County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5379) for the relief of David Swartz, of Rockingham County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5380) for the relief of the estate of Gideon Tobin, deceased, of Page County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5381) for the relief of David Ritenour, of Shenandoah County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5382) for relief of John Fox, of Peter, Page County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5383) for the relief of the estate of Samuel Sheetz, deceased, Shenandoah County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JACK: A bill (H. R. 5384) granting increase of pension to Capt. Daniel W. Dougherty, of Saltsburg, Pa.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNOX: A bill (H. R. 5385) referring to the Court of Claims a certain claim for the use of hook attachments for firearms—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5386) granting a pension to Emelia H. Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 5387) for the relief of Martha J. England—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5388) for the relief of Benjamin Williams—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 5389) for the relief of Mrs. Rebecca Bland—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 5390) granting a pension to Mrs. Maria E. Mailley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 5391) granting increase of pension to John S. Miles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 5392) for the relief of Salem Vigeant—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 5393) granting a pension to Capt. James W. Haney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. QUARLES: A bill (H. R. 5394) for the relief of William Crosby, of Augusta County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5395) for the relief of Amanda Lam, administratrix of the estate of James Lam, deceased, of Rockbridge County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5396) for the relief of James A. Snyder, executor of Jacob Snyder, deceased, of Augusta County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5397) for the relief of Mrs. S. M. Cale, of Augusta County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5398) for the relief of David W. Speck, of Augusta County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5399) for the relief of Mrs. Maria D. La Rue, Augusta County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5400) for the relief of James W. Smith, of Augusta County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5401) for the relief of the estate of Robert J. Hope, deceased, of Staunton, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 5402) granting an increase of pension to Robert Moran—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 5403) for the relief of William Whittaker, of Warren County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5404) for the relief of H. S. Simmons's estate—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5405) for the relief of Mrs. Catherine O'Dea, of Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5406) to increase the pension of Mrs. N. R. Cooper—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 5407) granting an increase of pension to Harriet V. Gridley, widow of the late Charles V. Gridley, captain, United States Navy—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5408) for the relief of Peter Fisher—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5409) for relief of Matthew T. Lewis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5410) to remove the charge of desertion from record of Robert Mallion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5411) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Martin Barley and to place said name upon the pension roll—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5412) to remove the charge of desertion from record of Anthony Remley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5413) to pension Julia B. Hubble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5414) to pension Milo Osterhout, Company H, First Regiment Michigan Sharpshooters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5415) granting a pension to Arminda Marble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5416) for the relief of Melinda Weisser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5417) to increase the pension of C. H. Gates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SCUDDER: A bill (H. R. 5418) for the relief of Gattlieb Schlecht and Maurice D. Higgins, and for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of William Bindhammer and Valentine Brasch—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5419) for the relief of certain parties by the refund of moneys paid as customs duties on goods destroyed by fire in a United States bonded warehouse, and to refer said claims to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 5420) for the relief of P. E. Parker—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 5421) granting a pension to Barney McKay—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 5422) granting an increase of pension to Richard A. Cornell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5423) granting a pension to Caroline L. Wade—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNODGRASS: A bill (H. R. 5424) for the relief of George W. Conatzer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5425) for relief of Ann Bart, widow of William G. Bart, deceased, a soldier in the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5426) for the relief of Wesley W. Elam, of Overton County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5427) for the relief of John M. B. Walker, of Cumberland County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5428) for the relief of John M. B. Walker, administrator of the estate of James Walker, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TERRY: A bill (H. R. 5429) for the relief of Elvy Brewer, of Saline County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 5430) for the relief of the legal representatives of Chalkley Good, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ZIEGLER: A bill (H. R. 5431) to increase the pension of Reuben H. Lynch, of Company G, One hundred and twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5432) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Joseph Tuckey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5433) to remove the charge of desertion from

the military record of William R. Cox—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5494) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William B. Stone—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5495) to increase the pension of Alexander P. Baugher, of Company G, Two hundred and ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5496) to increase the pension of Joseph K. Armstrong, of Company D, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5497) to increase the pension of Capt. Hiram S. McNair, Third Maryland Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAFF: A bill (H. R. 5498) to refer the claim of Joseph W. Parish to the Secretary of the Treasury for examination and payment of any balance found due—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MEEKISON: A bill (H. R. 5499) granting a pension to Thomas B. Holland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5440) granting a pension to Smith Jewell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5441) granting a pension to Hugh Thompson, Company H, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 5442) for the relief of Edward R. Vance—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: A bill (H. R. 5443) granting a pension to Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5444) to increase the pension of Albert W. Brush—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5445) to increase the pension of Joseph Stancliff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 108) for the relief of Thomas Hoyne—to the Committee on Appropriations.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Petition of the United States Brewers' Association, praying for the repeal of the extra tax on beer—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of St. Louis, Mo., in favor of a modification of the pension laws—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, protest of General Madison Miller Post, No. 444, Department of Missouri, Grand Army of the Republic, against proposed legislation to pension deserters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of the Moffitt-West Drug Company, of St. Louis, Mo., urging the repeal of the internal-revenue tax on proprietary medicines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo., in favor of certain amendments to the interstate commerce law—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BINGHAM: Petition of druggists in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., relating to the stamp tax on medicines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange, in favor of the passage of Senate bill No. 732, in relation to lights on steam pilot vessels—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: Petition of 29 clerks employed in the post-office of the city of New York, praying for the passage of the bill providing for the classification of clerks in first and second class post-offices—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DE VRIES: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of the heirs of M. H. Wells, deceased, late of Yankee Hill, Cal.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DRIGGS: Protests of citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., the "Citizens' Committee," and various business firms of the city of Brooklyn, against making the Brooklyn post-office a station under the control of the New York post-office—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of the Duquesne Distributing Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., relating to the stamp tax on medicines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALL: Petition of A. B. Hurd and Frank B. Wythe, favoring the passage of House bill No. 4351, for the classification of post-office clerks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HOWELL: Petition of clerks in the post-offices of Long Branch and Asbury Park, N. J., for the classification of post-office clerks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LLOYD: Petition of B. R. Dysart and other citizens

of Macon, Mo., asking that the pension of John S. Miles be increased—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LYBRAND: Memorial of the Grand Army of the Republic, in favor of establishing national battlefield parks at and near Fredericksburg, Va.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCLELLAN: Petition of Pond's Extract Company, of New York, asking for the repeal of the stamp tax upon proprietary medicines, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of clerks employed in the New York City post-office, asking for the passage of the bill No. 4351, for the classification of clerks in the first and second class post-offices—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: Petition of Oliver G. Haskett and others, of San Diego, Cal., in support of a bill for the relief of the grade known as "pay clerks in the United States Navy"—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. OTEY: Petition of clerks employed in the post-office at Roanoke, Va., for the classification of clerks in post-offices—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RUCKER: Four petitions of citizens of Grundy County, Mo., asking that the names of soldiers who served in the Missouri State Militia be placed on the pension rolls—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of clerks in the post-offices at Moberly and Chillicothe, Mo., asking for the passage of House bill No. 4351, for the classification of clerks in the first and second class post-offices—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SHATTUC: Petition of the Grand Army of the Republic of Ohio, in favor of adequate provisions for monuments on the national military park at Vicksburg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SNODGRASS: Papers to accompany House bills for the relief of John M. B. Walker, administrator of the estate of James Walker, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEELE (by request): Petition of Lizzie Culbertson, of Marion, Ind., for widow's pension—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of J. W. Sumpton and 4 others, of Kokomo, Ind., asking that the pay of post-office clerks be readjusted—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: Petition of Rev. F. D. Swindell and others, of Goldsboro, N. C., for the anti-polygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILSON of Idaho: Resolutions of the city councils of Lewiston, Payette, Nampa, Idaho, board of county commissioners of Latah, Idaho, and of the Lewiston Commercial Club, favoring the construction of a free portage railroad by the Government—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Petitions, etc., against the seating of Brigham H. Roberts as a Representative from Utah were laid on the Clerk's desk, and severally referred to the Special Committee on the B. H. Roberts Case, as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Petition of Mrs. I. W. Douglas and others, of Salem, Ind.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: Protests of H. D. Brown, D. R. Cooper, J. F. Seibert, B. H. Moore, representing various churches and societies; also protest of D. A. Cooper and others, of the Fifth Congressional district of Kansas.

By Mr. CURTIS: Petition of W. M. Swickard and other citizens of Topeka, Kans.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of Robert H. Leitch and other citizens of the Second Ward, Allegheny, Pa.

By Mr. HALL: Petition of F. M. Small and other citizens of Rimersburg, Pa.

By Mr. HOFFECKER: Resolutions of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church of Newark, Del., Woman's Home Missionary Society of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilmington, Del., Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Wilmington Annual Conference; also petitions of voters in the State of Delaware, and Z. J. Belt and others, of Wilmington, Del.

By Mr. JACK: Petition of D. E. Ackard and other citizens of Kittanning, Pa.

By Mr. LITTAUER: Petition of 40 citizens of Gloversville, N. Y., and vicinity.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: Petitions of T. J. Stricklin and others, J. B. Eshman and others, W. S. Crawford and others, F. R. Miller and others, of the Fifth Congressional district of Tennessee.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Fremont, Ind.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Nebraska: Three protests of citizens of the Third Congressional district of Nebraska.

By Mr. WILSON of Idaho: Protests of 104 citizens of the State of Idaho, and D. O. Ghormley and others, of the State of Utah.

By Mr. ZIEGLER: Petitions of citizens of the Nineteenth Congressional district of Pennsylvania.